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No. 10.

FOOD PRESERVATIVES PERMITTED.

The Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce and Labor, who are jointly in charge of the enforcement of the federal food law, last week issued an announcement rescinding Dr. Wiley's previous order prohibiting the use of certain mild food preservatives. Being opposed to all but the "grandmother" preservatives, Dr. Wiley put borax, benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide under the ban. The President having appointed a commission of eminent scientists to consider this preservative question, the authorities have decided that it is only proper that the use of certain preservatives should be permitted pending the investigation by the new board of experts. They have, therefore, announced that the use of benzoate of soda and of sulphur dioxide—the former in preserving fruits and vegetables and the latter in preserving dried fruits—will be permitted under certain restrictions.

It is announced at the same time that these benzoate and sulphur dioxide questions will be the first taken up by the new board of experts for consideration and determination.

IMPORTED FOODS RELEASED.

The Treasury Department has ordered the Collector of Customs at New York to release a large quantity of imported foods held at the direction of the Department of Agriculture because the labels did not comply with the food law regulations. The Treasury decided the misbranding was not intentional and that the goods should be released. Disgruntled adherents of Dr. Wiley, whose theories of food law enforcement have lately received a setback, have been trying to stir up trouble over this apparent conflict between the two departments.

ARMOUR IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

J. Ogden Armour will succeed Stuyvesant Fish as a director of the Illinois Central Railroad. Though a large holder of Illinois Central stock he was not a stockholder of record at the meeting held this week, and therefore could not be formally elected. It is said he will be chosen at the next meeting of the directors, however.

NATIONAL PACKING CO. DIVIDEND.

The National Packing Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its \$15,000,000 capital stock. This dividend is payable April 1.

COTTONSEED MEAL BEST IN BEEF PRODUCTION

Experiments recently concluded by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the production of beef in the South will be of special interest, both to the Southern meat trade and to the cottonseed products interests. Beef production in the South has lagged behind for years. The South gets most of its good beef from Northern abattoirs, and has been inclined to complain of prices which were due to added freights and risks of shipment and handling in the warm climate.

The inferiority of Southern beef has been due to the poor quality of Southern beef cattle, the failure to improve breeds or to understand climatic or feeding conditions as applied to beef production and other similar causes. The present investigation is one of the first to go into this subject intelligently and thoroughly, and the investigators admit that they have only "scratched the surface." They have not yet solved the problem of economical beef production, and as to market conditions they appear to be still more unenlightened. They have made a good start, however, and their efforts should be encouraged and continued.

It will encourage cottonseed products interests to learn that this investigation has once more proved the superiority of cottonseed meal and hulls as an economical and effective feed in beef production. Cottonseed meal produced as much live weight as corn meal, and was cheaper per pound. Of eight rations tried cottonseed meal and hulls were the most profitable, with second place given to a combination of two-thirds cottonseed meal, one-third corn-and-cob meal and with hulls as roughage. In the dressed weight experiments the best showing was made by the steers fed on cottonseed meal and hulls, and this combination seemed to result in more and better beef than any other combination of feeds.

Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry calls attention to the fact that this report is the result of three years' co-operation between his bureau and the Alabama Experiment Station in steer feeding. In prefacing the report George M. Rommel, Animal Husbandman of the Bureau, makes the following interesting statement:

"The investigations, although complete in themselves, were planned to be preliminary to a systematic study of the economy of beef production under Southern conditions, especially in sections east of the Mississippi River. As a basis for work it was important

to know thoroughly the value of Southern feeds in steer feeding.

"The greatest agricultural necessity of the South to-day is livestock. There are several reasons for this, some of which are to supply local demands, to utilize the Southern feedstuffs to best advantage, and to restore fertility to wornout fields. To meet these demands, a study must be made of every phase of animal husbandry—the value of Southern feeds, the value of pure-bred sires to improve the native stock, economy of production, the relation of Southern markets to the development of the stockraising industry, and the influence of soil and climatic conditions.

"The results set forth in this bulletin add much valuable information to that in bulletins already published by Southern experiment stations, especially as showing the relative values of various feeds and rations. The value of pure bred sires has been generally acknowledged, but it is not yet put into practice to any great extent. Emphasis must be placed not only on the inferiority of native stock, but on the rapid improvement that can be made by using pure bred sires.

"As to economy of production, the results of these investigations show that much is to be learned, and as to market conditions there is a great deal more to be learned. Soil and climatic conditions have received very little attention and will repay close study. With the progress of the campaign for the extermination of the cattle tick, these problems become still more pressing."

The conclusions of the experimenters, J. F. Duggar, director of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, and W. F. Ward, his scientific assistant, are summarized as follows:

1. With cottonseed meal as the sole concentrate the average daily gains were as follows: With cottonseed hulls, 1.55 pounds; with cut sorghum fodder, 1.39 pounds; with shredded corn stover, 1.19 pounds.

2. With mixed cowpea and sorghum hay as the roughage, and with one-third of the concentrate consisting of cottonseed meal, the daily gain per steer from feeding cotton seed was 1.68 pounds, and from feeding an equal weight of corn-and-cob meal 1.71 pounds.

3. To produce 1 pound increase in live weight required practically equal amounts of cotton seed and of corn-and-cob meal. This shows that under the conditions of these experiments a pound of cotton seed was equally as valuable as a pound of corn-and-cob meal. Cotton seed is cheaper per pound, and hence is the more economical feed.

4. Cottonseed meal proved more effective and economical than corn-and-cob meal when each was fed as an appetizer in connection with cotton seed.

5. When, in a ration of cottonseed meal, one-third of the weight of the cottonseed meal was substituted by an equal weight of

(Concluded on page 21.)

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at chief centers on March 1 indicate a large increase in supplies on hand. This increase applies both to the comparison with a month ago and a year ago. A summary of the figures for the principal points is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		Lard, Tierces.		Out Meats, Pounds.	
	Feb. 29, 1908.	Jan. 31, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.	Feb. 28, 1908.	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Chicago	89,735	78,348	62,684	49,221	161,268,433	129,617,079
Milwaukee	6,164	4,561	7,122	2,381	33,493,140	27,044,889
Omaha	1,298	1,430	1,671	2,381	44,416,002	35,080,209
Kansas City	6,063	5,096	2,471	3,200	68,075,000	58,780,900
St. Joseph	2,380	1,831	868	15,061	33,967,359	30,925,584
Total	105,636	89,570	74,510	77,299	341,720,024	281,239,104

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Chicago	47,181	22,517
Milwaukee	683	969
Omaha	41,891	39,108
Kansas City	36,526	31,655
St. Joseph	20,446	17,566
Total	361,016	129,617

Detailed reports are as follows:

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	47,181	22,517
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	683	969
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	41,891	39,108
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	36,526	31,655
Other kinds of lard, lbs.	20,446	17,566
Short rib middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	36,101,614	12,961,960
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	214,412	33,573
Short clear middles, lbs.	908,979	754,399
Extra S. C. middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	5,286,791	2,813,092
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	31,891	579,162
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	8,748,757	2,747,866
Long clear middles, lbs.	145,714	6,064
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	801,302	420,547
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	2,764,940	1,323,650
S. P. hams, lbs.	39,027,027	31,310,537
D. S. bellies, lbs.	19,806,304	17,558,049
S. P. bellies, lbs.	10,081,117	7,211,146
S. P. Cal. or Pic. hams, lbs.	11,266,411	9,406,579
S. P. Bos. shoulders, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	16,150,409	11,649,933
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,932,765	8,260,115
Total cut meats, lbs.	161,268,433	107,036,672

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Feb., 1908.	Feb., 1907.
Pork, bbls.	550	112
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	8,030,896	7,460,020
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	19,896,741	14,916,282
Live hogs, number.	935,942	753,738
Dressed hogs, number.	47	203
Shipped.		
Pork, bbls.	10,454	10,154
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	37,807,897	34,520,706
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	58,684,686	58,554,126
Live hogs, number.	271,508	162,557
Dressed hogs, number.	6,227	7,228
Average weight of hogs received February, 1908, 212 lbs.; February, 1907, 221 lbs.; February, 1906, 215 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Mess pork, bbls.	2,286	162
Other kinds pork, bbls.	3,747	2,309
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	10,232	3,497
Other kinds lard, tes.	6,128	11,564
Short rib middles, lbs.	5,883,700	2,699,200
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	2,406,200	1,418,400
Short clear middles, lbs.	323,900	254,800
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	3,697,200	7,270,700
Long clear middles, lbs.	529,200	40,000
D. S. shoulders.	1,829,600	1,490,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	9,300,100	4,451,800
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	586,400	492,500
S. P. hams, lbs.	19,594,400	13,279,000
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,596,300	3,157,800
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	6,304,300	3,749,400
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,501,200	4,852,000
Other cut meat, lbs.	8,123,200	5,451,900
Total cut meats, lbs.	68,675,600	48,607,600

Milwaukee.

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Mess pork, winter packed, (new) bbls.	2,305	4,871
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls.		9
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,850	2,242
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	2,212	1,131
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,262	1,240
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,267,770	5,383,582
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,123,469	673,755
Short clear middles, lbs.	390,138	168,363
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	607,430	536,817
Long clear middles, lbs.	173,671	34,470
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	1,168,974	736,327
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	1,232,040	715,750
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,652,261	5,155,400
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	3,526,664	2,730,719
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,421,825	1,044,900
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,267,980	919,300
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	2,585,020	1,561,000
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	10,075,898	5,465,674
Total cuts of meats.	33,493,140	25,126,957

LIVE HOGS.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
February, 1908	200,981	9,256
February, 1907	106,467	840

Omaha.

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Mess pork, bbls.	121	143
Other kinds bbls. pork.	1,177	1,528
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	1,204	1,605
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,033	1,595
Short rib middles, lbs.	5,346,586	2,666,677
Short clear middles, lbs.	132,386	401,400
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,952,139	6,308,281
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	2,149,471	838,000
Long clear middles, lbs.	144,345	90,000
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,094,671	885,746
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	547,036	605,063
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,257,919	7,948,799
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,669,255	3,635,155
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,231,973	2,414,925
S. P. Cal. or P. hams, lbs.	3,870,019	2,177,782
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,513,012	4,483,960
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,480,281	2,362,815
Total cut meats, lbs.	44,416,092	34,816,603

St. Joseph.

	Feb. 29, 1908.	Feb. 28, 1907.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	650	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,736	868
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, tes.	8,783	5,201
Other kinds of lard, tes.	3,261	2,235
S. R. middles made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	2,209,000	2,337,676
S. R. middles made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	1,819,387	
Short clear middles, lbs.	220,832	739,541
Extra S. C. middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	1,178,418	2,503,373
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	828,000	
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,170,459	2,084,137
Long clear middles, lbs.	345,710	54,076
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,210,715	360,551
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,806,670	8,550,700
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	173,000	64,500
D. S. bellies, lbs.	6,618,080	3,679,869
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,511,920	2,275,280
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	1,977,550	1,296,950
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.		1,166,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,553,700	2,180,350
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,243,918	3,632,581
Total cut meats, lbs.	33,867,359	30,925,584

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on March 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
	Mar. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	12,000	6,500	14,000	20,500	34,500	30,000
Other British ports	12,000	8,000	15,000	11,000	17,000	8,000
Hamburg	25,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
Bremen	2,000	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,000	1,000
Berlin	1,500	2,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	2,500
Baltic ports	14,500	8,500	18,500	16,500	21,500	11,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,500	3,000	1,200
Antwerp	6,000	3,500	3,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
French ports	3,500	3,000	1,400	1,500	1,100	1,800
Italian and Spanish ports	750	500	500	1,000	500	500
Total in Europe	80,250	46,500	79,900	85,500	96,600	71,500
Afloat for Europe	115,000	105,000	75,000	80,000	85,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat	195,250	151,500	154,900	165,500	181,600	121,500
Chicago prime steam	36,526	27,916	31,655	43,870	58,397	58,324
Chicago other kinds	20,446	16,396	17,506	12,150	25,597	21,419
East St. Louis	1,700	1,500	570	855	3,645	1,725
Kansas City	16,360	11,835	15,061	11,218	7,207	13,157
Omaha	3,237	3,401	3,133	3,101	2,915	4,290
New York	8,695	8,702	7,012	8,132	7,469	6,934
Milwaukee	3,474	1,983	2,380	676	10,378	6,634
South St. Joseph	8,783	4,738	7,436	9,879	7,242	5,970
Total tierces	294,471	227,971	230,713	255,290	332,450	239,953

APPEAL FOR OLEOMARGARINE

Reciting Past, Present and Proposed Legislation

By Henry C. Pirrung.*

Few people appreciate the close relation existing between butter and butterine, because they either don't care, or, from a spirit of wanton indifference, they accept these food commodities with the sufferance of necessity.

More interest, however, has been manifested since the government, under the Department of Animal Industry, has taken up the origin, production and value of all food products which are manufactured or in any way susceptible to adulteration or debasement.

Not only has the government undertaken to enhance the physiological value of food products, but to standardize their value and their characteristics, such as labels, packages and colors. At the present time, more than ever in the history of our country, is the science of food production a subject of national importance.

Adults, at least, should familiarize themselves with the quality of the food consumed, and then regulate the quantity, to insure complete digestion and perfect nutrition. It is a safe and at least a sane prediction that, ere long, the science of food production and food value will become a prominent study in our public schools, because there is no more valuable treatise for the young student to sense than that which provides and promotes mental and physical endurance.

Without proper food nourishment the child will become emaciated in body and mind, degenerating into an autostatic condition and doing only compulsory acts of study and tasks. To produce the marvelous achievements of brilliancy that every parent expects, or, at least hopes, for his child, the same care for its food must be followed as parent Nature naturally provides in its infancy. Think of the care, precision and study mother Nature exacts for the infant at the breast; then, a few years later, what stoical indifference prevails for the young child's food! Oftentimes not only unhealthy but even poisonous foods are tendered, not by inhuman but thoroughly thoughtless and ignorant parents, who either cared nothing for or have neglected the study of food value.

Nearly every infant is first weaned from nursing to solid food through the medium of bread and butter, and, after its first introduction, bread and butter are a thrice daily acquirement and therefore should have three times the attention of any other food product.

The product butter is, relatively, lesser known than the product bread, yet nevertheless of equal importance, for which butter is consumed in lesser quantities it is vastly more intense in food value, so that its nutritive strength, even in the differential quantities, can reasonably be equally compared with that of the "staff of life."

Butter made from milk and cream and the product of a dairy, whether it be produced on the farm or manufactured in a creamery, has for its basis a certain fat value, and it is this value that chiefly concerns nutrition.

Butter Fat and Its Dangers.

Chemically speaking, after deducting the water, salt, ash and other non-oleaginous substances from butter, there remains a residuum of 100 per cent. fat. This fat is of extreme importance to the destruction or promotion of health, because of its susceptibility to contamination, and, more particularly, to atmospheric changes which cause butter to become rancid. Great care is exercised in manufacturing butter to keep

it sweet, large quantities of high grade salt being introduced for this purpose; yet science has so far failed to discover an effective remedial agent to prevent speedy deterioration, on account of these fats being manufactured in their raw state.

Coupled with its non-keeping and variable qualities, differing with each churning and maker of butter, a far more important reason for a butter substitute presented itself, namely, "quantity." The demand for a uniform grade of butter was far in excess of the supply, consequently, the luxury of fresh butter was beyond the purse of all except the rich, and the inferior grades of butter were used for baking and cooking.

Inventive, adaptable and appreciative genius immediately combined reason and science, concluding that, if butter were the fat extract from milk and cream, and milk, being the direct natural result of Nature's marvel of converting the mammary fat glands of the animal into the fluid product milk, why could not a new butter be made from the primary fat? Further reasoning admitted that this method would lessen the danger of contamination, lessen the process of manufacture and thereby lessen the cost of the product. Also, greater qualities could be produced, assuring, above all, uniformity of quality.

Science followed reason by selecting the choicest fat of the beef, freeing it from tissue and fibre by a simple but effective cooking process, from which resulted a choice oil called "Oleo Oil," which was microscopically and chemically the counterpart of butter fat.

Another fat was later discovered which proved an equivalent to beef fat, in that by the process of melting and cooking the select leaf fat of the pig, called "Neutral," which, added to the beef fat, made a combination more acceptable and adaptable for butter purposes than the original "Oleo Oil." To these two ingredients were added milk and cream, sufficient to blend and harmonize the other fats, and the same amount of salt and color usually used in making butter.

Oleo Equally Nutritive and Cheaper.

To the satisfaction of reason and science this "new butter" product proved a revelation, not only in that a more uniform, equally nutritive and cheaper product was discovered, but one which would not become rancid, because all of the fats used in the composition were thoroughly cooked.

The fact that this new process of butter-making necessitated the cooking of fats was more satisfactory than any other, because it eliminated the use of the only raw fat on our table, and brought into use a thoroughly cooked butter product.

Unluckily, but subsequently fortunate for this new discovery, manufacturing pirates and unscrupulous dealers debased this food article and sold it for butter with such abandon and audacity that many states passed stringent laws to regulate its sale. In 1886, Congress enacted a law that not only regulated its sale, but manufacture also, placing the enforcement of the legal provisions under the critical and unrelenting Department of Internal Revenue.

This enactment immediately drove the unscrupulous manufacturer and dealer out of business and placed prominent and responsible men in control of industries for the manufacture of this "new butter." As a result, the manufacture of butterine is confined to less than fifty large producers in the United States, enabling not only the government

*Mr. Pirrung's defense of oleomargarine, reprinted from the *Oblio Magazine*, is framed for the information of the consumer and the general public, and the facts he advances are intended to appeal particularly to the user of butter and oleomargarine. He does not deal fully with the trade side of the question, on which even stronger arguments can be presented against the injustice of a law which taxes one product out of the market in order to provide an artificial monopoly for a competitor.—Editor.

but the various states to give the enforcement of this law closest scrutiny.

The main feature of the law concerned itself in the manufacturer's tax of \$600 per annum, requiring a registration of the place of manufacture and the names of the officers of the corporation. The manufacturer has, from that time on, been compelled to make a monthly return to the government of each

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SLAUGHTER FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY.

Official reports of the movement of livestock at the chief packing centers of the country for the month of February indicate the very heavy increase in hog slaughters and a considerable falling off in cattle and sheep killing. Hog receipts at the six principal markets were nearly 400,000 in excess of the same month last year, while slaughtering at these points increased about 250,000 head, showing that shippers' customers consumed something like 200,000 head more, a very heavy proportion. For the two months since January 1 hog receipts increased nearly a million and a quarter head at the six markets, while slaughters increased about a million head at these points. Cattle killing fell off slightly at the six points as compared with February a year ago, while sheep slaughters were considerably less.

A synopsis of the slaughters at the six points for February and for the year to date, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	130,109	21,112	597,408	174,765
Kansas City	78,360	5,843	316,540	104,530
Omaha	49,822	—	245,865	71,778
St. Louis	43,826	—	144,969	31,448
St. Joseph	22,363	2,290	215,802	47,463
Sioux City	14,482	290	132,938	2,575

Total, Feb., '08	338,968	29,544	1,633,522	432,559
Same mo., '07	382,421	33,688	1,415,276	567,261

For the year to date:

Chicago	291,263	45,756	1,511,021	393,892
Kansas City	178,238	15,965	797,608	211,857
Omaha	114,515	—	542,138	168,283
St. Louis	96,250	—	388,069	68,651
St. Joseph	51,007	5,539	489,201	100,748
Sioux City	32,677	589	280,313	6,250

Total 2 mos., '08	704,380	67,849	4,006,347	949,661
Same period, '07	902,623	77,983	2,989,994	1,374,948

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	238,078	22,816	809,016	281,633
February, 1907	249,706	24,261	681,031	314,161
For 2 mos., 1908	570,390	51,047	1,978,904	688,963
Same period, '07	567,208	54,968	1,487,331	732,445

SHIPMENTS.

February, 1908	127,969	1,704	271,508	106,868
February, 1907	112,575	1,163	162,557	64,290
For 2 mos., 1908	279,336	5,291	467,973	192,671
Same period, '07	240,263	3,464	335,368	131,020

CONSUMED AT CHICAGO.

February, 1908	130,109	21,112	597,408	174,765
February, 1907	137,191	23,096	518,494	249,901
For 2 mos., 1908	291,263	45,756	1,511,021	393,892
Same period, '07	326,706	51,504	1,151,763	701,425
Average weight of hogs: February, 1908, 212 lbs.; February, 1907, 221 lbs.				

Kansas City.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	137,189	7,038	324,077	147,737
February, 1907	154,469	8,298	254,252	156,263
For 2 mos., 1908	314,336	21,462	838,191	287,009
Same period, '07	372,101	25,219	517,000	301,837

SHIPMENTS.

February, 1908	58,773	3,632	18,641	41,967
February, 1907	65,729	2,699	321	36,719
For 2 mos., 1908	184,815	8,082	—	50,763
Same period, '07	210,511	8,126	—	20,382

CONSUMED AT KANSAS CITY.

February, 1908	78,360	5,843	316,540	104,530
February, 1907	90,043	7,668	257,769	113,935
For 2 mos., 1908	178,238	15,965	797,608	211,857
Same period, '07	208,865	18,932	529,725	236,306
Average weight of hogs: February, 1908, 215 lbs.; February, 1907, 221 lbs.				

*Feeders.

(Continued on page 33.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Dr. F. R. Winn is reported as contemplating the erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Brownsville, Tex.

The Leitchfield Packing Company of Leitchfield, Ky., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The International Process Tanning Company of Owensboro, Ky., is to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Combahee Fertilizer Company of Charleston, S. C., has purchased a site on Cooper River on which it will erect its fertilizer plant.

William S. J. E. and W. S. Roberts and others have incorporated the Roberts Cottonseed Oil Company of Houston Heights, Tex., and will establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The Thayer Soap and Toilet Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 to manufacture soap, etc. L. T. Orr, H. L. Cavender and M. Payne are the incorporators.

The Haas Packing Company of Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. W. O. Haas, president; F. E. Haas, secretary and treasurer. A meat packing plant is to be established.

The Cosmo Company, Goshen, Ind., has filed articles of incorporation for the purpose of manufacturing soap. The capital stock is \$75,000, and the directors are W. H. Dugan, J. G. Miller, J. I. May and J. P. Gray.

The Sanford Company of Belleville, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. H. Osborne, A. H. Osborne, H. R. Kuntz, H. C. Preston and M. E. Jordan. The company will pack and cure meats, etc.

The Vermont Packing Company, recently organized by J. S. Cray of Bellows Falls, Vt., and H. S. Davis of Cavendish, Vt., will locate its packing house at North Walpole, N. H., instead of Bellows Falls, as was previously reported.

The New Jersey Fish Products Company of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizers, etc., by L. McGee, C. M. Gilpin of New York City, and H. A. Shuart of Ramsen.

The Lake Shore Manufacturing Company of Lake, Miss., is reported as contemplating the organization of a company to have a capital stock of \$250,000, for the purpose of manufacturing soap and developing limestone quarries near Lake Charles, Miss.

The seed house containing a large quantity of cottonseed and cotton hulls, together with 600 sacks of cottonseed meal and other products, belonging to the Eagle Cotton Oil Company at Meriden, Miss., was destroyed by fire on February 20, causing a loss of \$35,000.

The Jackson Oil and Refining Company of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing oils from cottonseed, etc. T. Williams, C. W. Wathen, W. D. Tredwell, C. F. Golden and G. A. Graff are the incorporators.

The J. R. Smith & Nessel Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in provisions. John R. Smith and J. Spencer of Tenafly, N. J., and C. E. Nessel of 307 West 150th street, New York City, are the incorporators.

The Peter Cooper Gelatine Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 for the purpose of manufacturing gelatine. Lloyd S. Bryce and E. C. Bryce of Roslyn, N. Y., and H. B. Clossom of Orange, N. J., are the incorporators.

The Silverhorn Packing Company of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$26,000 by W. H. Silverhorn of Chicago; C. S. Bash, Fort Wayne; D. Campbell and H. A. Ritter of Chicago, and W. E.

Webb of Ft. Wayne. The company will lease the plant of the Bash Packing Company of Ft. Wayne, which it will enlarge and operate.

JANUARY EXPORT FIGURES.

Completed statistics of our exports of meat products and meat animals for the month of January, 1908, and for the seven months of the fiscal year since July 1 last have been made public by the government statistical bureau. As was indicated in the preliminary figures published by The National Provisioner several weeks ago, the exports for January show a decrease of nearly a million dollars in value compared to the same month of last year. For the seven months since July 1 the decrease is three and three-quarters million dollars in value compared to 1907. In fact, the three years past show a steady decline for this period, the seven months of 1906 having aggregated \$118,012,969, the same period of 1907 totalled \$112,892,206 and the past seven months \$109,173,257.

Detailed figures for January, compared to the same month last year, and similar comparisons for the seven months, are found at a glance in the following tables. For January the figures are:

Meat Products.

	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1907.
Canned beef, lbs.....	3,404,285	1,055,408
Value	\$350,454	\$113,371
Fresh beef, lbs.....	17,041,572	23,760,026
Value	\$1,658,426	\$2,207,139
Salted or pickled beef, lbs.....	2,928,270	3,356,718
Value	\$203,836	\$200,186
Other cured beef, lbs.....	72,228	61,879
Value	\$6,406	\$6,348
Tallow, lbs.....	9,385,872	9,137,098
Value	\$572,169	\$517,895
Hams, lbs.....	17,304,980	18,322,635
Value	\$1,946,002	\$2,079,719
Bacon, lbs.....	19,943,863	21,633,593
Value	\$2,148,140	\$2,273,733
Canned pork, lbs.....	272,405	48,085
Value	\$27,024	\$5,530
Fresh pork, lbs.....	2,304,848	1,534,306
Value	\$214,063	\$156,128
Salted or pickled pork, lbs.....	18,143,792	20,503,823
Value	\$1,612,282	\$1,919,316
Lard, lbs.....	99,630,403	97,174,268
Value	\$6,010,053	\$6,344,749
Lard compounds, etc., lbs.....	7,237,656	10,037,077
Value	\$596,767	\$787,261
Mutton, lbs.....	63,945	70,980
Value	\$6,198	\$7,333
Oleo oil, lbs.....	16,766,254	13,617,554
Value	\$1,565,623	\$1,202,893
Oleomargarine, lbs.....	272,048	208,958
Value	\$28,008	\$30,100
Poultry and game, value.....	\$117,977	\$128,001
Sausage and sausage meats, lbs.....	474,312	495,933
Value	\$54,018	\$56,752
Sausage casings, value.....	\$246,011	\$236,381
All other meat products, value	\$383,915	\$339,618
Total meat products, value.....	\$17,720,095	\$18,612,385

By-Products and Allied Products.

Bones, hoofs, horns, etc., value	\$27,054	\$13,839
Butter, lbs.....	1,106,137	279,242
Value	\$229,010	\$68,859
Eggs, dozen	441,048	485,031
Value	\$92,892	\$124,983
Fertilizer (except crude phosphate), tons	1,893	1,568
Value	\$68,737	\$63,282
Glue, etc.	263,233	239,732
Value	\$25,396	\$22,540
Grease and soap stock, value.....	\$582,626	\$469,727
Hides and skins (other than furs), lbs.....	1,181,897	885,409
Value	\$141,963	\$96,135
Lard oil, gallons.....	9,425	16,224
Value	\$6,404	\$11,565
Soap (except toilet or fancy), lbs.....	5,435,561	4,053,166
Value	\$230,815	\$157,258

Meat Animals.

Cattle, head	37,683	36,058
Value	\$3,205,704	\$3,170,233
Hogs, head	2,326	1,726
Value	\$30,102	\$27,491
Sheep, head	6,236	15,675
Value	\$41,169	\$107,970
Total meat animals, value.....	\$3,296,999	\$3,305,100

For the seven months ending with January the figures are:

Meat Products.

	1908.	1907.	1906.
Canned beef.....	\$1,850,008	\$877,407	\$4,460,016
Fresh beef.....	13,532,190	14,265,412	18,898,483
Salted or pickled beef	1,843,468	2,427,718	3,111,094
Other cured beef	76,431	40,709	9,962
Tallow	3,318,125	3,322,501	2,894,742
Bacon	13,182,874	17,435,076	19,147,149
Hams	13,820,792	13,438,506	12,151,780
Canned pork.....	288,777	192,311	896,145
Fresh pork.....	743,633	605,241	698,724
Salted or pickled pork	8,577,432	8,586,452	6,680,674
Lard	31,362,803	33,677,400	36,401,308
Lard compounds.....	3,791,621	3,329,520	2,826,135
Mutton	56,229	56,244	25,171
Oleo oil.....	10,859,199	8,968,194	9,592,935
Oleomargarine	172,931	329,819	556,891
Poultry and game	304,286	229,139	367,643
Sausage and sausage meats.....	467,984	500,910	460,922
Sausage casings.....	2,442,055	2,054,772	1,067,942
All other meat products	2,511,508	2,034,483	2,724,233
Total meat products	\$109,173,257	\$112,892,206	\$118,012,969

Meat Animals.

Cattle	\$17,976,529	\$18,722,025	\$22,953,391
Hogs	150,564	102,929	513,976
Sheep	281,489	390,014	278,991

Total meat animals	\$18,408,582	\$20,274,968	\$23,745,458
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DEATH OF SENATOR PROCTOR.

United States Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont died suddenly at his residence in Washington on Wednesday as the result of an attack of the grip. He was 77 years of age and one of the leaders of the Senate. Senator Proctor had always taken a great interest in agriculture and livestock matters, and was chiefly responsible for the experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture which have resulted in the creation of an American breed of coach horse.

He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and had taken a great interest in matters affecting the livestock and meat interests, especially in connection with the meat inspection law. His integrity and fairness, as well as his knowledge and experience, assured livestock and meat interests a square deal in the consideration of legislation affecting them in the Senate, and he will be greatly missed. Such impartial judges are not any too numerous.

NORTH PACKING CO. REPORT.

The annual financial statement of the North Packing & Provision Co., of Boston, Mass., for the year ending December 28, 1907, recently made public, shows an increase in surplus of over \$250,000 for the year. The balance sheet is as follows, with comparisons:

ASSETS.			
	Dec. 28.	1907.	1906.
Real estate and machinery.....	\$1,963,292	\$2,103,200	
Merchandise	2,409,760	8,759,046	
Cash and debts receivable.....	1,704,706	1,868,955	
Total	\$6,077,767	\$6,731,201	
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	
Accounts payable	492,533	487,547	
Floating debt	1,669,631	2,116,657	
Surplus	1,085,603	826,997	
Funded debt	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total	\$6,077,767	\$6,731,201	

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SWIFTS.

Dispatches from Texas this week tell of the sale of a 300,000-acre ranch in the Panhandle district of that State, together with 20,000 head of cattle and 500 horses, to interests said to be identified with Swift & Company. The ranch comprises nearly all the land in two Texas counties, Lamb and Hockley.

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MAY BE FALSE ECONOMY

For some years the appropriation for the Department of Commerce and Labor has carried an item of \$50,000 for special research work in foreign countries by representatives of the Bureau of Manufactures, for the purpose of acquainting American manufacturers with trade conditions abroad. Each of these representatives have made careful investigations of certain special fields. Their work is entirely outside of the more general duties of the consuls and can be much more effectively carried on by these specialists. At the present time there are six of these special representatives abroad studying trade conditions in special lines of interest to American manufacturers. For instance, there is one, Albert G. Perkins, who is making a special study of cottonseed products

conditions abroad, and his reports, as well as those of his predecessor, are proving invaluable to the cottonseed products trade of this country.

Because of the desire for economy in government expenditures at this time the Bureau of Manufactures made request for only \$40,000 in the appropriation for special agents for the next fiscal year, but the Appropriation Committee in the House has cut the amount to \$35,000. If this eventually passes Congress one of the special representatives abroad will have to be recalled, and hereafter only five can be kept working in that capacity. It would be a serious mistake for Congress to be niggardly in its appropriation for this work, because it has proved to be eminently practical and of the very greatest benefit to American manufacturers, and its work is exactly on the line wherein we may expect to eventually get results which will put our exporters upon an equal basis with strong foreign competitors.

It is to be hoped that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will take a more liberal view of this matter than has the House Committee, and that the item will be restored to the amount of \$40,000, as requested by the Bureau of Manufactures. Trade interests should communicate with their Senators at once, urging attention to the importance of restoring this item.

THE FOOD COMMISSION

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to scientifically investigate food preservatives with a view to determining their effect upon the human system seems to be of as high grade as might be expected in a selection by the President of the United States to settle questions of such serious import to consumers of American foods, both at home and abroad. The personnel of the commission seems to be of the highest. With that fact established, it is the plan of the appointive power to have this commission thoroughly investigate the merits of all important food preservatives which are in dispute. And it will devise its own methods for conducting experiments and arriving at conclusions.

This is as it should be. If the commission were hampered by instructions or precedent, doubt might be cast upon its findings. But as the very best men available have been placed upon the commission, it naturally follows that they should know more about what methods to pursue in arriving at conclusions than those of less scientific knowledge if of more power in other directions.

The details of making determinations have not been settled; in fact, they will not be until the commission meets, organizes and

discusses the work before it. Then it will outline a plan and start to work. It is possible that it will consider two or three or more preservatives at one time, or it may consider only one at a time. It may be that the entire board will work together upon each problem, or the various problems may be assigned to individual members of the commission for detailed work and report later to the entire body.

Whatever method they may pursue, it may be depended upon that it will be upon the most scientific lines known to modern investigators. Perhaps they may even devise some means which will be an advance in this direction. The only instructions they will have will be to find results upon practical lines and to report them. Each preservative to be investigated will be specified to the commission by the proper authorities, and the commission will not take up different ones at random. In this way it will know exactly what is to be done, and will not wander after outside matters which might otherwise come within its scope.

When the conclusions of this commission have been reached they will be the final word. Its conclusions will be conclusive in every sense. Should any interest through selfish motives disagree with the findings, it can only have the satisfaction of gnashing its teeth, figuratively. For no court could or would ignore the conclusions of such a commission, and should any preservative interest desire to take the findings of the commission through court proceedings it would have an insurmountable obstacle before it in the conclusions of these official investigators.

Certainly the food interests of the country should appreciate the appointment of this commission, for it will settle some of their gravest problems. President Roosevelt has certainly shown the proper spirit in assisting the food manufacturers of the country to get accurate conclusions as to the methods of preserving our great food output.

DEGREASING TANKAGE

The question of degreasing tankage is being discussed by some of the larger packing-houses of the country, and one in particular will build and equip a large plant for this purpose in the near future.

Just what system will be adopted has not been announced as yet. The benzine process has been in operation for years, but has not been generally adopted by any means, being confined principally to the garbage proposition. The carbon tetrachloride process is arousing considerable interest, and doubtless will be the accepted method, chiefly on account of its non-explosiveness. Its qualities as a fat solvent have been satisfactorily demonstrated. The only deterrent to its use has been its excessive cost.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

FORMULAS FOR COMPOUND LARD.

Formulae for the manufacture of various grades of compound lards are given here. In using water mix one barrel of lime with four barrels of water and allow it to settle. Dip off the clear water and run into the mixing tank in a small stream, agitating constantly until the mass is of the consistency of thick cream. Then draw off.

January formula—Lard, 25 per cent.; 40 per cent. cottonseed oil, 20 per cent. tallow, 15 per cent. grease.

February formula—Lard, 30 per cent.; 40 per cent. cottonseed oil, 15 per cent. tallow, 15 per cent. grease.

March formula—Cottonseed oil, 53 per cent.; 27 per cent. tallow, 10 per cent. grease, 10 per cent. lard stearine.

April formula—Lard, 30 per cent.; 15 per cent. grease, 20 per cent. cottonseed oil, 35 per cent. tallow.

May formula—Tallow, No. 1, 20 per cent.; 23 per cent. tallow No. 2, 25 per cent. cottonseed oil, 32 per cent. lard. Also 32 per cent. lard, 28 per cent. oil and 40 per cent. tallow.

June formula—Lard, 32 per cent.; oil, 25 per cent., tallow stearine, 13 per cent.; tallow, 30 per cent.

July formula—Lard, 32 per cent.; 25 per cent. cottonseed oil, 20 per cent. tallow stearine, 23 per cent. tallow.

August formula—Lard 32 per cent.; 30 per cent. tallow, 6 per cent. oleo stearine, 32 per cent. cottonseed oil.

September formula—Lard, 38 per cent.; 17 per cent. oleo, 45 per cent. cottonseed oil.

October formula—Lard, 38 per cent.; 10 per cent. oleo, 47 per cent. cottonseed oil, 5 per cent. tallow.

November formula—Lard, 40 per cent.; 15 per cent. tallow, 15 per cent. grease, 30 per cent. cottonseed oil.

December formula—Lard, 30 per cent.; 45 per cent. oil, 15 per cent. grease, 10 per cent. tallow.

A German formula for August is: Tallow, 30 per cent.; cottonseed oil, 25 per cent.; lard, 45 per cent. A Canada formula for March is: Oil, 40 per cent.; 38 per cent. tallow, 10 per cent. lard stearine, 12 per cent. grease. A family lard made in August comprised 40 per cent. lard, 10 per cent. stearine, 30 per cent. cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. tallow. A French formula was: Lard, 50 per cent.; 40 per cent. tallow and 10 per cent. cottonseed oil.

It does not necessarily follow that these formulae fit each month, but the goods were made and shipped in the months named, nevertheless.

MAKING DRIED BEEF.

Inside and outside hams, knuckles and shoulder clods, mostly from canners and cows grading to common, are used for dried beef. First of all, the meat must be thoroughly chilled and, if frozen, must be thawed out before putting into pickle. In this connection

all frozen meats—and there is much of them these days—should be thawed out before attempting to cure.

A good pickle for this material is 70 degrees, using about five ounces of saltpeter and a pound and a half of coarse brown sugar per 100 lbs. of meat in addition. Under this formula the meat should be cured in 45 days, or even in 40 days if properly attended to in the first stages of curing; that is, if the pickle is circulated throughout the meats from time to time.

When cured the beef should be soaked overnight, washed and drained, and if convenient should be wiped somewhat before putting into the smoke house. There it should hang overnight again, allowing a free circulation of air throughout the house meanwhile. Next morning start up the fire, as slow as possible, and so maintain it throughout the smoking process. It may be added that the house should be kept as cool as possible, also.

MAKING CRUDE COTTONSEED OIL.

The manufacture of crude cottonseed oil is very simple and is practically as follows: The cotton seed is first screened to remove bolls and coarse material; then put through a gin to remove the lint; thence through a huller composed of revolving cylinders and knives, which cuts up seed and hull. The chips are then conveyed to a screen in a vibrating frame and the kernels fall through (the hulls pass on and are burned), after which the kernels are crushed to a fine meal through rolls. The meal is then heated to 210° to 215° F., formed into cakes, wrapped in cloth and placed in a hydraulic press, where a pressure from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. per square inch is applied to express the oil in its crude state.

YIELD OF A BEEF STEER.

In a court hearing some time ago the following figures were presented in evidence as being the yield of a 1,000-lb steer:

	Per cent.	Pounds.
Meat	56.00	560
Fat	10.00	100
Hide	7.00	70
Offal (includes liver, heart, tail, tripe and tongue)....	3.50	35
Casings	2.00	20
Bones and blood.....	3.00	30
Hoofs, horns and head.....	3.00	30
Waste	15.50	155
Total	100.00	1,000

BORAXING EXPORT MEATS.

A test on the quantity of borax used per box on English meats showed as follows: American cut hams, sweet pickled, packed 50 pieces and 650 lbs., averaged 9 lbs. of borax per box. Cumberland middles, dry salt, packed 17 pieces and 550 lbs., averaged 5½ lbs. borax per box. Long cut hams, dry salt, packed 48

pieces and 660 lbs., averaged 7 lbs. per box. On a test of 84 boxes square shoulders 665 lbs. of borax was used, or 7.90 lbs. per box.

All these meats arrived in England in the finest condition. Every care had been taken to make them as dry as possible—by wiping alone, of course—before boraxing.

MELTING AND EVAPORATING HEATS.

Temperatures and latent heats of fusion and evaporation in certain substances are given as follows:

Substance.	Temp. of Fusion.	Temp. of Evap.	Latent Heat of Fusion.	Specific Heat.
Water	32°	212°	142.65	1.0000
Zinc	680°	1900°	50.63	0.0956
Sulphur	228.3°	824°	13.26	0.2340
Lard.....	97-105° F.		**	
Lard Comp.....	Not well defined.			

*Decomposition ensues before evaporation can take place.

**Have no record of any determination.

OLD ENGLISH CURING RECIPE.

An old English recipe for curing meats is made as follows: 150 gallons water, 125 lbs. salt, 25 lbs. sugar, 13 quarts syrup, 3 lbs. saleratus, 3 lbs. saltpeter and 1 lb. allspice boiled, skimmed and chilled. This is an extremely mild cure and would need watching; also it would get "ropey," hence some preventative would have to be used. Tests around 40 degrees. Make a nice flavor for roast beef left in pickle 5 to 10 days.

GAIN IN WEIGHT FROM PUMPING.

Meats will gain 1½ per cent. in weight in pumping pickle.

TIME OF CURING TONGUES.

Tongues will cure in from twenty to 30 days.

NEW PATENTS.

880,452. Apparatus for Sterilizing Foods. Isidore Hilaire, Brussels, Belgium, assignor to the Universal Produce Preservation Company, Ltd., London, England. This process of sterilizing goods, known as Hilaire process, has had extensive experimentation in England and is reported as giving excellent results. The apparatus necessary for the process consists of a casing divided into two chambers, with a communication between them. In one chamber are placed the goods to be sterilized, and in the other are provided means for producing the gases which effect the sterilization and preservation. A pump is provided for forcing the goods from one chamber into the other and back again.

880,316. Process for Producing Butter Substitutes. Karl Mann, Zurich, Switzerland. The process consists of mixing butter fats with a medium in which the "kephir" or lactic acid bacteria will live. The mixture is then allowed to ferment by agitating it at a regulated temperature favorable to the development of the ferment. The fat preparation obtained is then separated from the by-products.

880,080. Evaporator. Paul G. Kaiser, Chicago, Illinois. An evaporator suitable for evaporating under reduced pressure.

879,968. Soap Molding Machine. Friedrich Jürgens, Sangerhausen, Germany.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES
Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage,
Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs
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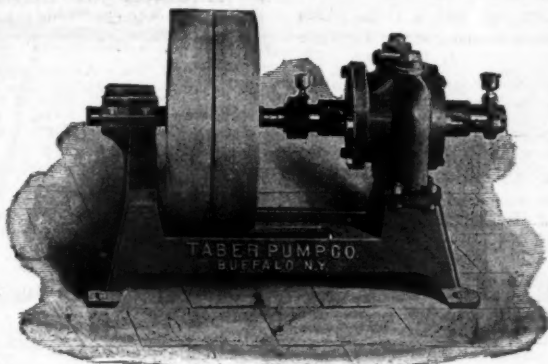
CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PUMPING OILS, FATS, TANKAGE, ETC.

In these days when economy makes it necessary to derive the greatest amount of profit at a minimum expenditure—namely, the handling of the largest amount of product at the lowest cost, buyers of various kinds of machinery find their days well occupied in figuring what will best meet all their demands.

To the man who is in need of pump service for the handling of lard, tallow, blood, oil, soap and soap stock, tankage and glue, is



TABER ROTARY PUMP.

recommended the use of Taber Rotary Pumps, which have been on the market 48 long years, with a list of satisfied customers that would fill a large book. Simple in construction, economical to operate, Taber types are leaders.

The leading packinghouses, soap manufacturers, cottonseed oil mills, all use Taber types and daily voice their approval. These pumps are manufactured by the Taber Pump Company, Buffalo, N. Y., which will send a special catalogue to any inquirer upon request.

BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The following recent sales of Barber refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the refrigerating department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago have been reported:

The Montauk Company, Norfolk, Va., ice cream, 10-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

C. T. Wells Produce Company, Arkansas City, Ark., 13-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

J. N. Axley, Arkansas City, Ark., ice making, 6-ton refrigerating machine, direct expansion system.

The Frechtling Dairy Company, Hamilton, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

W. H. Harvey, Wesson, Miss., ice, 10-ton refrigerating machine; 5-ton ice-making, brine system.

Columbus Cream Company, Columbus, Neb., creamery, 10-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Burt M. Allen, Rockford, Ill., ice cream, 7-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

GRAPHITE IN GAS ENGINES.

The manager of the gas engine department of a well-known engine manufacturing company reports that he is very much interested in graphite for the cylinders of gas engines. They have been using the regular No. 1 Flake Dixon Graphite, made by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., with excellent results, and are extending their experi-

ments more and more. Further experiments will make use of the finely pulverized flake graphite known as Dixon's No. 635.

The experiments have demonstrated that where Dixon's regular No. 1 Flake Graphite is used, there has been no trouble with fouling of the igniter or with pre-ignition. The manner of feeding the graphite is through a small opening near the highest point in the air intake pipe. The feeding of graphite, however, in this manner necessitates dependence upon

the memory of some man; therefore, the best results and uniform results cannot be obtained as readily as when the graphite is fed by some automatic or mechanical lubricator.

MINISTER IN A BOSS MIXER.

According to a report in a Cincinnati newspaper a minister of that city wandered into a packinghouse by mistake, and came out piecemeal after encountering a Boss hog hoist and a Boss sausage mixing machine. It was explained that the printer mixed up two accounts, one of the presentation of a cane to the minister, and the other the description of the operation of the Boss hoist and sausage machine in a packing plant. Knowing Charley Schmidt's reputation as a joker, it is suspected that he must have been in the neighborhood when the printer "pied" the type. The mixed-up story reads like this:

Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and, after a brief conversation, the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs, elevated by the Boss Hoist and slid along a rail until he reached the hot water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome, gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, cut his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the short time in which, by the Boss Cutter, so huge an animal was cut into so many fragments was simply astonishing.

The doctor concluded his remarks when the Boss Mixer seized him, and in less time than

it takes to write it the fragments were mixed and worked up into a delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for fifteen cents a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been so handsomely treated.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

(Concluded from page 15.)

corn-and-cob meal, the daily gains were slightly increased. The amount of concentrate per pound of gain was greater with the mixed ration, making this slightly less profitable than the ration containing cottonseed meal as the sole concentrate.

6. The effect of shelter varied with the character of the winter. In two tests shelter increased the daily gains and decreased the amount of feed required per pound of gain. In the third experiment the pen fed without shelter made the larger gains and better use of its feed. The average of three years is in favor of shelter. The selling price in all three experiments was higher for the steers fed under shelter, the average difference being 13 cents per hundredweight in favor of the sheltered steers.

7. The scrub steers in two experiments made practically the same daily gains at practically the same cost as the grades. At the beginning of the other experiment the scrubs were thinner, and they gained more rapidly and economically.

8. Heavy shrinkage during shipment, due to unusual delays, greatly reduced the possible profits.

9. The average selling price of grades in New Orleans ranged between \$3.97 (for the pen fed on corn stover, cottonseed meal, and corn-and-cob meal) and \$4.42 (for the pen fed on cottonseed meal and hulls).

10. Of the eight rations fed the following were the most profitable at prices assumed: (1) Cottonseed meal and hulls; (2) two-thirds cottonseed meal, one-third corn-and-cob meal, with cottonseed hulls as roughage. With cottonseed meal at \$20 a ton, hulls were worth in these experiments from \$4.62 to \$5.82 per ton. Inferior sorghum fodder and corn stover were worth less than hulls.

11. A margin ranging between 0.54 and 0.83 of a cent per pound in the feed lots for the different lots would have made the feeding operations come out even. To find the corresponding margin between purchase price and selling price in New Orleans, any intending shipper can add an amount sufficient to cover expenses of shipping and selling and shrinkage.

12. The scrubs dressed out 54.3 per cent. as compared with 57.2 per cent. for grades fed on a similar ration.

13. In percentage of dressed weight the best showing was made by the steers fed on cottonseed meal and hulls, and the poorest by those fed on corn stover or on sorghum fodder. The steers receiving mixed hay ranked lower in percentage of dressed weight than those fed on hulls and higher than those fed on sorghum or corn stover.

Managers, superintendents, foremen, chemists—experts in every department of the packinghouse and allied trades—find the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner a quick and effective means for getting good positions. Watch page 48.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Washington, D. C.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Bellingham, Wash.—The Royal Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by F. Dillabough, P. I. Howlett and I. G. Howlett.

Alta Loma, Tex.—The Alta Loma Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by D. M. Herrin, I. E. Johnson and B. F. Willis.

Denver, Colo.—The Washburn Jersey Dairy Company has been incorporated by J. Washburn, P. H. Hill and C. J. Blakeney. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Port Jefferson, N. Y.—The Port Jefferson Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. M. Brown, Joseph Vandall and A. K. Woodhull.

Huntington, W. Va.—The Citizens' Light and Ice Company has been incorporated by H. H. Hughes, J. E. Thompson and R. P. Aleshire. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Verona, Wis.—The Jacob Wild Co-operative Cheese Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,650 by C. W. Cross, A. M. Richardson, Robert Williamson and J. Wild.

Clinton, N. Y.—The Marble River Creamery Company has been incorporated by M. R. Brown, P. Franklin of Churubusco, N. Y., and Arthur Hill of Chateaugay. The capital stock is \$5,000.

Boulder, Colo.—The Boulder Independent Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. H. Allison, L. C. Paddock, L. W. Aldrich, W. J. Iredale, A. P. Hart and others.

Chicago, Ill.—The Schaumburg Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. E. Quince, C. H. Patten and F. A. Rathje. The office of the company is in the Roanoke building.

Home City, O.—The Crystal Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by F. Drucker, J. F. McQueety, C. H. Glandorf, W. Kumpf and F. Drucker, Jr.

Clinton, N. Y.—The No. 5 Independents is a new concern incorporated with \$1,500 capital stock for the purpose of establishing a creamery plant. P. W. Hennesy, M. Curtin and P. C. Ryan of Chateaugay, N. Y., are the incorporators.

Nowata, Okla.—The Nowata Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with \$16,000 capital stock by M. S. Wilkinson and H. G. Garrett of Nowata, R. C. Winer and L. K. Jones of Thomas, Okla., and R. V. Roach of Kansas City, Mo.

ICE NOTES.

Cleo, Okla.—A 10-ton ice plant is to be erected here by the city.

Arcadia, Mo.—Louis Miller contemplates increasing the capacity of his ice plant.

Garnett, Kan.—L. R. Montgomery and V. G. Groves of Brent, Pa., contemplate establishing an ice plant here.

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Richmond, Va.—An ice plant costing \$20,000 is to be established here by Mrs. F. G. Jennings.

Laurel, La.—The Laurel Ice Company has nearly completed its new ice plant and will commence operations shortly.

Wilmington, N. C.—The capital stock of the Independent Ice Company has been increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

North Yakima, Wash.—T. L. Stevens of Belina is planning the erection of a cold storage plant to cost around \$4,000, for use at his vineyard.

Oxford, Md.—The American Ice Company of Talbot County, recently incorporated, has begun the erection of a plant here at the foot of Front street.

Newburyport, Mass.—The Consumers' Fresh Fish Company will commence the erection of a cold storage plant this month. The building will be 60 x 60 feet.

Yorktown, Tex.—The Yorktown Light and Ice Company, reported incorporated last week, has purchased and will operate the plant of F. Koenig & Son, which has an ice capacity of ten tons.

Chicago, Ill.—The management of the Union Cold Storage & Warehouse Company has passed from the hands of Edward J. Meltzer to the Western Cold Storage Company. The stock of both companies is owned by the same people and as a matter of economy the management of both concerns will be centered under one head.

THE WET COMPRESSION SYSTEM.

By Carl W. Vollmann.*

Every student of refrigeration will have noticed that of the two compression systems in use, namely the wet and the dry, the wet compression system is principally used in Europe and Eastern countries, whereas the dry system has the most advocates and is principally used in America. I will herein explain, as briefly as possible, the reason why the European refrigerating engineers prefer the wet system and the advantages gained by this over the dry system.

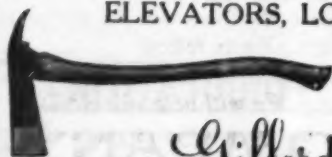
When refrigeration by compression had developed from the experimental to the practical commercial state, the inventors had to decide whether it would be more advantageous to let the ammonia evaporate until all the cold had been extracted; in other words, deliver dry ammonia vapor to the compressor, thereby causing overheating of the compressor during the compression, or let the ammonia evaporate only to such a point that small particles of wet ammonia would be carried back to the compressor, which particles during the compression would absorb part of the heat developed, and thereby keep the compressor at a normal temperature. Experiments were made at the time, and it was decided that the wet compression system was preferable for the following reasons:

Higher Back Pressure.

First.—By letting the ammonia vapors return to the compressor in a partially wet

*Read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

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state, they were enabled to work with a higher back pressure, thereby having the ammonia gas in the refrigerator pipes of a higher density than if the vapors were perfectly dry, and by this means getting a higher efficiency. Furthermore, they were enabled to keep the refrigerator pipes partially filled with liquid ammonia, in consequence of which the rapid interchange between the ammonia and the surrounding liquid is enhanced, so much so that they could materially reduce the surface of the refrigerator proper. This saving is so much, that for instance in ice tanks, the refrigerator surface in Europe is about half that supplied in the United States. Of late years, the advantages of having the refrigerator pipes filled with liquid ammonia is so well recognized in the States that the so-called flooded system has been introduced to great advantage.

Compressor Parts Cool.

Second.—By keeping the compressor parts at normal, that is a cool temperature, it was found that the compressor would draw in a greater amount of vapors than where the parts are highly overheated. With a dry compressor, although the cylinder is water

jacketed, the internal parts are kept at a very high temperature, and when the dry ammonia vapors are drawn into the compressor, they immediately get heated up, and by expanding, prevent the compressor from drawing in its full amount of vapors, which it would do if this expansion had not taken place. Although this may mean only a trifle on each stroke, still it totals up to a great amount during the day's running, and thereby prevents the compressor from doing its full duty according to its measurements.

Easily Kept Free of Oil.

Third.—By keeping the compressor and all parts connected therewith at a cool temperature, the compressor oil which is taken into the compressor through the stuffing box cannot evaporate, but is kept in its liquid state, and as such delivered to the oil collector, where it can easily be taken out of the system. With a dry compressor it is different, as the internal parts of such a compressor are overheated, and as soon as the compressor oil enters the cylinder, part of it gasifies, and as gas, passes with the ammonia vapors through the oil collector, and is delivered into the condenser. From here it is discharged

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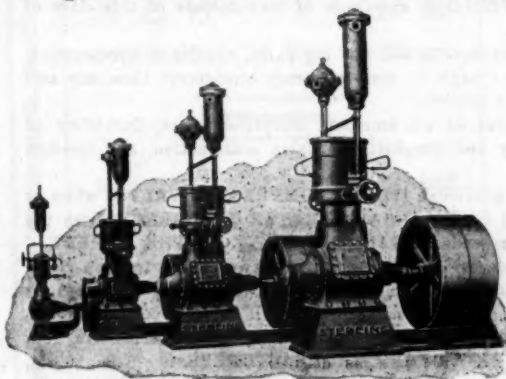
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Milwaukee, 138 West Water St., Central
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into the refrigerator, where it gets liquefied and covers the interior of the pipes with a solid coat of hardened oil, thereby interfering with and preventing the cold ammonia vapors from giving the cold to the surrounding fluid.

Fourth.—With the wet compression system, the engineer in charge knows if sufficient ammonia is circulated through the system or not, by simply placing his hand on the delivery pipe. If this keeps fairly warm, he knows that a sufficient amount of ammonia is passed through the system, but if the pipe should get overheated, he then knows that sufficient ammonia is not passed through the system, and that he has to give a greater supply so as to get the full work out of his compressor. It also enables him to decide if the compressor is fully charged or not. This is of great advantage to the engineer in charge as well as to the manager, and is greatly appreciated by them.

As stated, the above principal advantages decided the original inventors in favor of the

wet compression system, and show why the advocates of the wet compression prefer to adhere to this system, although they readily admit that theoretically it would be right to let the ammonia expand to such a state that all the cold it can produce is given off. This theoretical advantage does not, however, counterbalance the practical advantages gained by the use of the wet compression system. No doubt some of the engineers in attendance on refrigerating plants go too far by keeping the compression side too cold. This, however, is not the fault of the system, as the engineers get their instructions to regulate the supply of ammonia in such a way that the compression side is kept warm but not cold, and if this is attended to, the results obtained are all that can be desired.

COLD STORAGE EXPERIMENTS.

Representative Moore recently introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$200,000 for

the erection of a cold storage warehouse in connection with the works of the Department of Agriculture. The bill is approved by Secretary Wilson, who has urged for some time that facilities be afforded the department for expert investigation of the principles of cold storage and its cost and effect on food products.

STORAGE EGGS IN MARYLAND.

It is reported that a bill has been introduced in the Maryland legislature requiring all cases containing eggs which have been in cold storage to be labeled to that effect. It also requires all restaurants and hotels serving storage eggs to post placards announcing that fact. The bill does not define a cold storage egg, however.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Added Buying of Packers Send Prices Upward—Moderate Reactions on Reports of Extent of Hog Supplies—Exceptionally Large Exports of Meats and Lard—Consignments and Contract Deliveries the Main Export Business—Moderate New European Demands—Increased Stocks Everywhere.

Early in the past week the hog products markets had a tendency in seller's favor, with moderately advanced prices. The improvement was more on efforts of one or two leading interests to control prices as prompted by an expected falling off in hog supplies. Freer speculative buying followed the firmer tendency of prices. At mid-week the prices of the products were upset to a moderately lower trading basis through an enlarged hog movement to the packing points, followed by a steadier line of prices.

At this writing (Thursday) the packing interest that had been on the "bull" side of the market continued buying; the market had additional support from buying by another packer of a large line of ribs, and of lard. There was quite a sharp advance all around in prices. Towards the close of the day's trading there was a report that the hog supplies in farmers' hands would be shown as larger than had been looked for. A small reaction followed in the prices of the products.

The undertone of the market is a very sensitive one, and it could be easily handled to firmer trading prices on the falling off in hog supplies. It does not seem likely that a material break from recent prices could happen for the near future even though the

statistical positions would be regarded ordinarily as unfavorable. For the long run of the market the accumulating stocks, more especially those in Europe, may make some changes as to the drift of affairs.

Indeed, it is quite possible that reactions will follow any tendency to easier prices, and that on the whole the market position of prices is not likely to be materially changed permanently, regardless of its fluctuations.

The statistical situations are something like this: That by the liberal shipments of supplies to Europe the Western markets are better able to protect values of the productions. Nevertheless, that by the added stocks of Europe the markets there should ultimately be influenced unfavorably unless financial and commercial situations in Europe improve in a decided way from their current depression.

It is realized that in the United Kingdom and Continent markets, especially in the latter, that the rally from the late financial depression is of a slow order. New demands to this country for supplies come forward slowly, outside of the interest of Germany in buying lard.

The United Kingdom reports declining markets for products associated with the hog products markets, and show particularly dull conditions of manufacturing interests. The tallow, coconut oil, palm oil, sesame and peanut upon the foreign markets are all at a materially lower trading range than they were even in the previous week.

It is conceded that the productions in this country of lard are just so much less by the loss of weights in the hurried hog marketing,

and that with the continued high prices of feedstuffs and the low value of hog supplies the loss in hog weights is likely to continue through to the fall months. But the hog marketing is materially larger than it was in the previous year, and the lard production, while it will be somewhat less than it was in the previous year, needs livelier trade conditions for the season to absorb it than are likely to prevail in the near future.

There is no question but that trade conditions in this country are improving. Perhaps by the spring months the trade situation will respond more readily to the comparatively favorable consuming basis for food supplies and labor better employed than it is at present.

Not so much fault is found with the degree of consumption in this country as with the rate of new demands from the foreign markets. The foreign markets did not immediately feel the effect of the October depression in this country and are not promptly responding to any slight improvement that has taken place, latterly, here.

The demands from our markets South for supplies of meats have been steadily enlarging. The home distributions otherwise of meats and lard have been of fairly satisfactory volume.

But with all of the home business, in conjunction with the enormous shipments of meats and lard to Europe, the stocks of meats at the packing points had increased for last month, of short ribs fully 14,000,000 pounds, or a total holding then at Chicago of short ribs was shown as 36,316,025 pounds, against 22,061,035 pounds February 1.

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The stock of lard at Chicago on March 1 was not large, or only 36,516 tierces, against 27,016 tierces February 1. But the world's visible supply of lard had largely increased in February, as shown by tables in this publication.

The speculation in the hog products is naturally, in some degree, of a conservative order, in view of the competing factors of incidental support of prominent interests and the statistical and trade situations against it.

The "shorts" take the chance to cover contracts on any small modification of the market in their favor.

There continues "long" holding, more especially upon the part of some Continent operators who, as is understood, are especially confident, or at least are protecting holdings of the products.

Concerning the declines in the soap material markets of Europe, it may be mentioned that the abundance of coconut oil and palm oils has most to do with the weakness. The break of 6d. @ 1s. in the prices of tallow in England was almost entirely due to the coconut oil market situation.

The cottonseed oil prices had been sagging, largely through the effect of the soap material markets of this country and Europe. There was a freer offering of the compounds in competition with pure lard. But it was difficult to get down the prices of the cottonseed oil in a material way on account of its favorable supply position.

The edible materials are only in slight degree affected direct by the position of European markets, and less than usual by the offerings of supplies of the other oils for soap-making.

Choice grades of cottonseed oil that can be consumed by Europe, as in competition with pure lard or other food products, hold up very well in price. It is not so much a question as to the prices of the better grades of cottonseed oil whether pure lard prices drift lower at any time, as it is the relative scarcity of East India oils. It is observed, however, that the butter markets of England have lost all of their late sharply advanced prices, and that the Dutch markets are becoming much more reserved in buying raw material products.

The compounds in our Western and Eastern markets have less general home trading than they had at this time last year, but this is true, as well, of pure lard. On the whole, there is about as much business on home account in the compounds and pure lard as could be expected from the modified look of general trade affairs.

The average weights of the hogs arriving at Chicago have been for four weeks 212 lbs.; last year at this time the weights of the hogs averaged 226 lbs., and in the previous year, 214 lbs.

In New York the trading in pork is of a moderate order on export account at steady prices. Sales of 275 bbls. mess at \$14@14.50; 170 bbls. short clear at \$14.75@15.50; 50 bbls. family at \$15.50. Western steam lard has been sold for export at \$7.60. City steam lard is at stronger prices and moderately wanted; quoted at \$7.25.

In city meats the trading in pickled bellies is fairly active at steady prices; quoted at 7½¢@8¢; pickled shoulders, 6½¢; pickled hams, 8@8½¢.

BEEF.—English demand is steady in moderate degree at firm prices. The home jobbing

business is fairly active at very regular prices. Extra India mess, tcs., \$21@21.50; barreled mess at \$10.50@11; packet, \$11.50@12; family, \$14@14.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 6,253 bbls. pork, 14,642,645 lbs. meats, 27,421,340 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,724 bbls. pork, 10,758,538 lbs. meats, 19,781,379 lbs. lard; from November 1, 58,501 bbls. pork, 194,632,018 lbs. meats, 257,097,635 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous year, 61,392 bbls. pork, 186,248,436 lbs. meats, 239,365,206 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending Feb. 29, 1908, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Feb. 29, 1908.	Week Mar. 2, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 29, 1908.
United Kingdom ..	1,062	616	14,118
Continent ..	532	205	6,796
So. & Cen. Am.	392	675	10,885
West Indies ..	2,849	3,228	19,601
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,413	.....	6,535
Other countries ..	5	.....	498
Totals ..	6,253	4,724	58,501

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	11,788,900	90,015,875	161,061,251
Continent ..	2,388,695	1,375,765	27,994,215
So. & Cen. Am.	185,500	27,097	2,133,325
West Indies ..	250,750	390,801	3,333,732
Br. No. Am. Col.	28,800	.....	102,275
Other countries ..	.....	.....	7,200
Totals ..	14,642,645	10,758,538	194,632,018

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	7,289,683	9,167,946	95,644,646
Continent ..	18,780,892	7,839,299	131,568,463
So. & Cen. Am.	626,090	877,538	10,479,247
West Indies ..	627,500	1,775,126	17,968,892
Br. No. Am. Col.	58,175	.....	270,787
Other countries ..	30,900	101,500	1,156,000
Totals ..	27,421,340	19,781,379	257,097,635

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York ..	4,809	6,142,400	11,693,900
Boston ..	310	2,522,100	1,784,332
Portland, Me.	25	1,877,425	330,500
Philadelphia ..	.....	306,320	7,144,749
Mobile ..	123	80,450	72,400
New Orleans ..	436	170,350	1,579,040
Galveston ..	.....	207	280,024
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	3,013,230	495,450
Baltimore ..	550	440,350	4,032,245
Totals ..	6,253	14,642,645	27,421,340

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 29, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Mar. 2, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds ..	11,700,200	12,278,400	.....
Meats, pounds ..	194,632,018	186,248,436	8,383,582
Lard, pounds ..	257,097,635	239,365,206	17,732,429

OCEAN FREIGHTS.			
	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce ..	2/	3/	17c
Oil cake ..	10c	11/3	11c
Bacon ..	10/	15/	17c
Lard, tierces ..	10/	15/	17c
Canned meats ..	20/	25/	48c
Butter ..	10/	15/	17c
Tallow ..	25/	30/	48c
Pork, per barrel ..	12/6	17/6	17c
	1/6	2/3	17c

H. M. SCHWARZSCHILD
EXPORT FREIGHT BROKER
FORWARDING MARINE INSURANCE
Lowest rates on Packing House Products.
45 Broadway New York

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 29, 1908, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Bacon and		Beef		Lard	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Armenian, Liverpool	2104	690	611	83	1305	8210
1Etruria, Liverpool	381	518	.....	7	.....	54	200
Carmania, Liverpool	2140	.....	52	.....	460	1010
2*Minnetonka, London	557	150	.....	.....	428	682
3Adriatic, Southampton	1455	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4*St. Louis, Southampton	40	557	.....	5	.....	100	600
*California, Glasgow	367	1281	.....	222	.....	190	454
Chicago City, Bristol	95	.....	.....	10	.....	3375
Toronto, Hull	1349	.....	45	.....	165	1490
Albano, Hamburg	150	.....	214	.....	2010	7800
Rauma, Hamburg	100	.....	.....	50	300
Kestor, Rotterdam	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsteldyk, Rotterdam	13370	315	85	.....	30	3260	10174
Ryndam, Rotterdam	10107	310	105	.....	29	67	2878
Samland, Antwerp	6775	694	.....	5	.....	195	396
St. Andrew, Antwerp	12073	75	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Rhein, Bremen	300	.....	125	3515
Cyrus, Havre	10	.....	.....	.....	200	660
La Touraine, Havre	15	.....	.....	.....	119	215
Korea, Baltic	2035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassiopeia, Mediterranean	150
Alice, Mediterranean	90	250	.....	.....	40	100
Duca d' Abruzzi, Mediterranean	55	.....	25	.....	75	1000
San Giorgio, Mediterranean	110	135	.....	.....	170	1130
Italia, Mediterranean	90	60	.....	.....	25	200

Total ..	44360	2243	10904	1825	942	656	1085	13953	86735
Last week ..	12947	827	12040	829	767	1271	791	8125	58769
Same time in 1907 ..	38948	4586	9810	2818	666	380	1526	19485	43929
1.—892 pkgs. butter. 2.—750 pkgs. butter. 3.—533 pkgs. butter. 4.—560 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.									

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The foreign markets continue depressed. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices to 1s. decline by two cables, and 6d. @ 1s. decline by one cable. There were only 350 casks sold out of 1,420 casks offered at the sale.

There have been further declines in the prices of coconut oil and palm oils in the European markets. The price of copra has declined within a week equal to 5 francs in the primary markets. The prices of peanut oil have also suffered a considerable reduction. The only class of fats that hold up in European markets are those for edible purposes.

Back of the break up of the tallow prices in England and the general declines in the soap materials prices, is the coconut oil market position with its large supplies at lower prices and pressure to sell.

The tallow situation in this country is a demoralized one under the weight of the foreign news.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the English sale the New York market broke to 5c. for city, hhds., with 200 hhds. obtained at that; for export there were further offers to sell at 5c. A sale was reported of 100 hhds. to home trade at 5c. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5c.

But it is an almost nominal market for the bulk of the offerings of the tallow upon the New York, or for that matter any other Eastern as well as Western markets.

The buyers of tallow are very indifferent, and some of the sellers are making a great pressure to get bids. It is almost impossible to give a reliable line of prices on country made, of which there are some sellers, in a desire to make a market for their supplies under the current dulness, accept lower prices than others are willing to concede.

There is here and there an offer for certain grades of country made out of line with general market rates.

The soapmakers realize that tallow prices are comparatively low, but they do not see sufficient in the look of the general soap material markets or from conditions of business in manufactured goods for an urging to buy supplies of the tallow ahead of needs. The prospective dull export demands, in view of the declining tendency of the foreign markets, makes our home soapmakers feel as though they had the market more in their hands than ordinarily.

The fact that the tallow productions are even less than they were last year, although low at that time, has little significance, just now, in determining market values, in consideration of the less than usual business in manufactured goods through the stress in general commercial affairs. Besides, there is some diversion of soapmakers' consumption to other materials.

The Eastern markets are not supplied with

surplus stocks of prime grades, but there is a fair supply of the under qualities.

The New York city hoghead tallow does not accumulate materially, as a market is found for it promptly on any revised line of prices.

The New York city hogheads, special, for export, were sold a few days since at equal to 5½c., but the market at the close is made wholly nominal by the general depression from the foreign news, although possibly it could not be had less than that price.

The edible tallow was offered, at least in one instance, early in the week at 6¼c., but the price at the close of the week is entirely nominal.

The prices of country made tallow have little significance in a line of quotations, on account of, as indicated, the irregular views of buyers and sellers in the dulness of wants. It is said offers to sell are made under 5c. for an under quality up to 5¼c., and more than that for prime grade.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—There had been a little business early in the week at steady prices, as essentially upon the trading basis of the previous week. Thus sales had been made, part at the close of the previous week, at 7¼c. in New York for 250,000 pounds, at 7¼c. in Chicago for 300,000 pounds and at 7¼c. for seven cars at Missouri River points for Chicago.

The 7¼c. price has been the asking basis steadily at the Eastern and Western markets, with a sale of three cars out-of-town made, New York delivery, at 7¼c. But the compound makers have been fairly well satisfied with their held supplies against conservative demands for the manufactured products, and are in the open market in a very reserved way.

The general tone of affairs is without animation, with a disposition among distributors to wait for a settled lard market for more important buying.

There is a feeling, however, among pressers that prices are low enough in view of the less than usual make of the stearine and the very moderate surplus supplies of it upon the Eastern markets. The close of the New York market is 7¼c. bid and 7¼c. asked.

OLEO OIL.—Has declined in Rotterdam, necessarily on shipments in the absence of spot offerings. Offers to sell, at this writing, at 62 florins for March shipments, 61 florins for April, and 60 florins for May. There is diminished demand for butterine, and less inquiry from the churners. The butter markets of England have declined to 120 shillings from 152 shillings, showing a loss of all that had been gained in the late excited tendency of prices. The advancing

season to the spring make of dairy butter in England is the main reason for the reaction in the prices of butter, and the subsidence of interest in oleo oil. New York quotes at 10½c. per lb. for choice.

LARD STEARINE.—Has gone a little higher in price, with a sale at 8¾c. through the cost of lard and moderate wants of refiners.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Productions do not accumulate materially, with the market slightly more in favor of buyers. About 5½@5¾c. per lb. quoted for double pressed.

LARD OIL.—The jobbing business is a little more general in small lots at the late reduction in prices. Prime quoted at 68c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The distributing business is moderate and in small lots, with some irregularity to prices. Nominal prices are 85c. for 20 cold test; 78c. for 30 test, 65c. for 40 test.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small stocks hold the prices fairly steady. Demands are slow. Yellow quoted at 5¼@5½c., and white at 5½@5¾c.

CORN OIL.—Export interest is light. Home trading is modified by reason of the lower drift of markets for competing soap materials. Quoted at \$4.60 car lots.

GREASE.—Concessions in prices for the week are hardly more than 1-16c., notwithstanding the depressed tallow and some other soap material markets. There is increased trading with soapmakers and some export business because of the seemingly reasonable cost. Quotations: Yellow, 4½@4¾c.; house, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 4½@4¾c.; brown, 4¼c.; white, 5@5½c.

PALM OIL.—Shows depressed prices. There are reports of offers to resell parcels to arrive as low as 4½@4¾c., but the lay down price is more than that. Nominal quotations for spot lots are given as 5@5½c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Shows a weak and somewhat nominal line of prices, under the depressed foreign news. Quotations: Cochin on spot, 8c.; March and April arrival, 7¾c.; March and May shipments, 7¼c.; Ceylon at 6½c. for spot, 6¼c. for March and May arrivals, and 6¼c. for March and May shipments.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 4, 1908, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 878,912 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,005 lbs.; Bristol, England, 43,838 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 595 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 52,680 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 30,051 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 31,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 78,576 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 15,148 lbs.; Havre, France, 2,489 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 89,987 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I.,

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Palm Kernel Oil

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4,470 lbs.; Hull, England, 505,156 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,190,647 lbs.; London, England, 336,735 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 108,753 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 8,035 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 6,287 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,940 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 233,194 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 803 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 31,500 lbs.; Southampton, England, 61,506 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 47,790 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 231,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,866 lbs.; Bristol, England, 52,194 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,407 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 788 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,707 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 2,093 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,076 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,723 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,209 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,840 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,842 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 680 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 20,971 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,330 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,373 lbs.; Hull, England, 189,660 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,840 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,529,781 lbs.; London, England, 121,598 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 1,900 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,338 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,079 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 885 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 2,607 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 1,200 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,404 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 32,390 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 33,492 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,811 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 30,012 lbs.; Southampton, England, 6,500 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 9,227 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,363 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,210 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,670,355 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 5,500 lbs.; Accra, 1,500 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 6,122 lbs.; Aalborg, Denmark, 6,155 lbs.; Aalesund, Norway, 15,620 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 41,548 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 81,738 lbs.; Bristol, England, 104,120 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 1,288 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,622 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 21,664 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 8,305 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 84,068 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25,100 lbs.; Cardiff, England, 32,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 23,370 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 219,157 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 92,008 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,321 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 175,875 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,206 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,200 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,383 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 277,451 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 13,497 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 16,820 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 24,806 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 159,900 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 7,267 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 53,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,145 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,220,373 lbs.; Havre, France, 174,442 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 253,517 lbs.; Hull, England, 680,932 lbs.; Kiel, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 143,307 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,434 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,174,507 lbs.; London, England, 716,655 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 12,000 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 77,491 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 61,963 lbs.; Malmo, Russia,

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12,600 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 16,500 lbs.; Molendo, Peru, 28,700 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 141,808 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 23,841 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 12,985 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 9,093 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 114,914 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,160 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 45,656 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 14,025 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 3,129 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 12,600 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 36,398 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 220,877 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,350,766 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 42,213 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 175,768 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,853 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 368,207 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 17,300 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 8,750 lbs.; Southampton, England, 76,226 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 74,599 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 10,268 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 12,500 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 30,860 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Bristol, England, 100 casks; Barbados, W. I., 179 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 20 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 47 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 170 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 36 bbls.; Havre, France, 2 tes.; Hull, England, 45 bbls., 10 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 17 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 113 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 tes., 581 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 75 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 71 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 15 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 245 bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 87 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 43 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,308 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,112 bbls., 20 tes.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, March 4, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 66 tes., 145 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 25 bbls.; Aarhus, Norway, 15 bbls.; Aalesund, Norway, 40 bbls.; Bristol, England, 100 casks; Barbados, W. I., 85 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 10 bbls., 28,598 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 30 bbls., 5 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 247 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 225 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 tes., 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 13 bbls., 113,021 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 71 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 90 bbls., 25 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 73 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 42 bbls., 5 tes.; Hull, England, 25 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 32 tes., 38 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,428,061 lbs., 25 bbls., 3,140 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 39 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 32 bbls.; Panama, Panama, 83,299 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 37

bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 7 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 22 tes., 31 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls., 50 tes.; Santiago, Cuba, 34 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 727 bbls.; Stettin, Germany, 70 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,373,616 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 86 bbls., 7 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tes.; Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 205 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 70 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,360 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 245 tes.; Fredericksfold, Norway, 70 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 450 tes.; Liverpool, England, 185 tes.; London, England, 644 tes.; Mauritius, 6 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 7,945 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 135 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 70 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 80 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 20,275 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 7,600 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,570 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,440 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,125 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6,583 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,400 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,275 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 7,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 27,976 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 7,835 lbs.; Galatz, Roumania, 23,837 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 44,451 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,932 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 26,916 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 274,464 lbs.; London, England, 135,188 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 30,593 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 40,969 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 19,229 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8,738 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 57,656 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 15,575 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 193,687 lbs.

OLEO EXPORTS TO PORTO RICO.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a ruling which prohibits the exportation of oleomargarine to Porto Rico free of the government tax. The law provides that exports of oleo need not pay the revenue tax, but the Commissioner decides that Porto Rico is not a foreign country, and therefore oleo sent there must pay the tax. He adds, however, that it may be packed in tins for shipment to that island, as is done in case of export, for the reasons that the provisions of the oleomargarine law relating to the special tax and manner of marketing this product for domestic use do not apply to Porto Rico.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Only Slight Market Changes—Alternate Weakness and Firmness—Fairly Confident Holding by Mills—Reserved Offerings of Crude—Slow Growth of Refined Oil Stocks—Very Moderate Export Demands—Favorable Statistical Positions Work Against Adverse Commercial Situations.

The cottonseed oil market has shown only slight variations in prices. The tendency has been slightly easier, yet has shown spasmodic reactions. It has been difficult to get the market down, if the effort was that way, because of the statistical situations. The demands have been slow from exporters for the foreign soap making markets. There has been moderate inquiry steadily on foreign account from the north of Europe markets for edible grades.

The moderate weakness to the market, observed particularly early in the week, did not bring out material offerings of the crude oil held by the independent mills.

Indeed, the selling of crude oil, for some time, has been more of distressed lots and has not been markedly from the more important holding interests.

The weakness in the oil market was, as well, unattended with material selling of "longs" in the refined oil.

To put the market down and keep it weak has required seemingly larger selling than there was a disposition to indulge in. At this writing (Thursday) the tone is quite steady.

There are features antagonistic to the cotton oil market, also there is the consideration of statistical positions favoring it. The steady breaking up of the soap material

markets in Europe, and a reaction to the butter and butterine markets of England and Rotterdam, mean less urgent demands on this country for cottonseed oil. Besides the lard market is, as yet, against an active consumption of cottonseed oil by the home compound makers.

On the other hand is the fact of less than usual, indeed very moderate holdings of the refined at the seaboard, and, of course, a materially less production of crude for the season, even if the production of refined proves only moderately under that of last year.

It is clear that the refined oil has found a market closer than ordinarily to the degree of the productions, despite the modified use of it for soapmaking purposes and the less than last year's consumption of home compound makers.

In an all around way the shipments of the oil to foreign markets from September 1 are arranged about alongside those of the previous year, but more largely of edible oils to other than the Dutch markets.

In consideration of the average shipments of the oil to Europe and the loss of home consumption with the small volume of the present holding of the refined oil, it would appear that there is a modified production of the refined oil for the season.

It is true that there is an increasing use each season of the refined oil by the bakers for edible purposes generally, but it is not to an extent to offset the loss of home consumption otherwise. The cheaper cost of competing soap materials, notably of grease, somewhat diminishes home consumption of

cotton oil; as well the adverse lard market is against the ordinary degree of compound makers' consumption of the oil.

It is probably a view of the cotton oil supply position as less than the previous season that is making mills reluctant sellers of crude at further declines in prices. Indeed, the supply situation prompts most of the mills to stand firmly on holdings for possibilities of the market, and as ignoring any recent market prices for supplies.

Many of the mills have faith of rejuvenated situations of the lard market and a consequent increased consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers by the spring months.

Moreover, it is felt by the trade generally that the worst exhibitions of markets antagonistic to cotton oil are now being had. Yet the prices of the oil are standing up very well against them.

It could be a fact, of course, that there are stout holdings, speculatively, against the depressed situations; therefore that it could give way. Yet it would seem as if the indicated statistical positions made the main motive for the fair show of confidence over future prices.

There is no question but that the foreign markets are in much worse shape than they were in the previous week for all soap materials, and that there is little hope of near revived foreign demands to this country for cottonseed oil for soapmaking purposes. But the north of Europe markets have made moderate inquiries through the week for the edible grades of the cottonseed oil.

The prospects of Rotterdam demand for

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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the cottonseed oil are not as encouraging as they were in the previous week. The butter markets in England, which had been excited up to the last few days, have reacted and the advance of 30 shillings that had been made has been lost. At this writing the English butter is at 120 shillings against the 152 shillings price made in the previous week.

The Rotterdam market, because of the situation of the English butter market, has declined for oleo oil to 62 florins for March shipment, 61 florins for April shipment and 60 florins for May shipment. There is implied by the changed situations of the butter and oleo markets a halting demand to this country from Rotterdam for cottonseed oil.

The Marseilles market has been in particularly poor shape for all soap oils, and tame for edible oils, in sympathy with the soap oil markets situations. The underlying cause of the foreign markets depression is in the large supplies of cocoanut oils at further materially reduced prices. The copra has declined in the primary markets fully 5 francs for the week.

The peanut oil has declined in the foreign markets within the last two weeks fully 8@9 francs.

There are larger offerings than can be taken care of, even at the low prices, of the cocoanut oil and palm oil, although the latter is reported offered to arrive, upon the New York market as low as 4½@4¾c. per lb.

The London tallow market which further declined this week, on some grades as much as one shilling, continues affected by the cocoanut oil market situation. There was a break this week in the New York city hog-head tallow market to 5c.

The deliveries of the cottonseed oil in New York upon the March contracts have been thus far 5,000 barrels, and it has not been materially placed in store; indeed, the larger portion of it was delivered at once on contracts, principally with soapmakers. It is expected that about 3,000 bbls. more will be delivered on the March contracts.

The mills have been willing to sell small lots of crude at 28½c. in the Southeast. In Memphis 29c. has been bid. The refiners have been unwilling buyers, on the whole, because of the conservative export markets. But there has been business with the compound makers.

The speculation in New York in the refined oil has been moderate and more in crowding the market on its dullness, at the indicated small declines in prices as the result. There has been little unloading of "longs." The more important "long" interest, as held for some time by the South against its sales of crude, is protected steadily, for the most part, in the belief of the South that the commercial situations will have materially improved by the summer time and that it will be found that the supply position will then become a more important feature for strength.

It looks as if all commercial positions in Europe and this country are about as hard hit at present as they could be, and that there should be a straightening out from them after a few weeks, even though this is a year of disturbances through the game of politics.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (Feb. 29) firm market, with an advance of ¼@½c. in prices. Increased buying on speculative account, especially of July. Sales 900 bbls. prime yellow, March, 36¾@37c., closed 37@37½c.; 500 bbls. May, 38c., closed 38@38½c.; 3,700 bbls. July, 38½@39c., closed 39@39½c.; 100 bbls. September, 40c., closed 40@40½c.; April closed 37½@38c.; October, 36½@38½c.; good off yellow, March, 36½@37c.; off yellow, March, 36@37c.; winter yellow, March, 39¼@40c.; summer white, March, 37@37½c.

On Monday firm opening market, weak closing at ¼c. decline. Sales 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, March, 36¾@37½c., closed 37@37½c.; 200 bbls. May, 37¾c., closed 37¾@38c.; 1,100 bbls. July, 38¾@39c., closed 38½@38¾c.; 100 bbls. October, 38c., closed 37½@38c.; April closed 37¼@37¾c.; July, 38½@38¾c.; September, 39¼@39¾c.; good off yellow, March, 36½@37½c.; off yellow, March, 36½@37c.; winter yellow, March, 39½@40c.; summer white, March, 38@39¾c.

On Tuesday an easier by ¼c. market early in the day, but steady closing. Continued dull export demands, and generally unfavorable advices from Europe. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, March, 36½@36¾c., closed 36¾@37c.; 100 bbls. April, 37c., closed 37@37½c.; 200 bbls. May, 37¾c., closed 37¾@38c.; 2,400 bbls. July, 38¼@38¾c., closed 38¼@38½c.; September closed 38¾@39¼c.; October, 37@37¾c.; good off yellow, March, 36@36¾c.; off yellow, March, 36¼@36¾c.; winter yellow, March, 39@39½c.; summer white, 38@39½c.

On Wednesday little change to the market, which closed with a steadier tone. Demands were moderate. Sales of 300 bbls. prime yellow, March, 36¾@37c., closed 36¾@37c.; 300 bbls. May, 37¾c., closed 37¾@38c.; 1,100 bbls. July, 38¼@38¾c., closed 38¼@38½c.; April closed 37@37½c.; September, 39@39½c.; October, 37@38c.; good off yellow, March, 36½@37c.; off yellow, March, 36½@37c.; winter yellow, March, 39¼@39½c.; summer white, March, 37@39½c.

On Thursday market about steady but quiet. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, 37¾c., closed 37½@37¾c.; 1,300 bbls. July, 38¾c., closed 38½@38¾c.; March closed 36½@37c.; April at 37@37½c.; September at 39@39½c.; October at 37@37½c.; good off yellow, March, 36@37c.; off yellow, March, 36¼@37c.; winter yellow, March, 39¼@40c.; summer white, March, 38@38½c.; sale of 100 bbls., 38½c.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 6.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Prices unchanged and firm as last week. Quote butter oil 31½ florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 6.—Cottonseed oil market is weak. Sales of off oil, 57½ francs.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Borcas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

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ASPEGREN & CO.

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EXPORTERS BROKERS

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Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
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FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 6.—Cottonseed oil market is demoralized on account of heavy arrivals of cotton oil and heavy decline in competing oils. Quote prime summer yellow, 55 @58 francs.; winter oil, 60@64 francs. There are no buyers.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 6.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of off oil, 23s.; prime summer yellow, 23½s.; butter oil, 26s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 6.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Buyers scarce. Quote off oil 48 marks; prime summer yellow, 49 marks; white oil and butter oil, 52½ marks.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 5.—Crude oil, any shipment, 28½c. Meal dull, at \$23. Hulls, \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—Crude oil, any delivery, 28½c. Meal dull, at \$22. Hulls steady, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 5.—Cotton oil market quiet but steady; prime crude 29½c. Meal in better demand; choice, \$22.25 @22.50. Hulls dull at \$6@6.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 5.—Almost no demand for refined oil; very little crude changing hands; 28c. bid, 28½c. asked for Valley and Texas. Prime 8 per cent. meal is lower, \$25.25, long ton, ship's side; prime sacked cake is weaker, \$23.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are unchanged; stocks and demand are light.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 5.—Markets are very quiet. Oil, 29c.; cake and meal unchanged.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Oil market quiet; moderate sales; prime, 28½c.

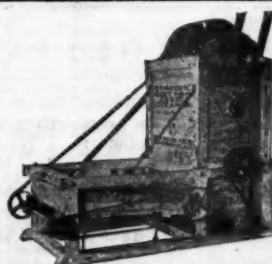
COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 4, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	60	—
Acapulco, Salvador.....	—	—	16
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	9
Alexandria, Egypt.....	3,886	6,981	418
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	6,042	5,868
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	55	6
Amapola, Honduras.....	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	—	303
Antofagasta, Chili.....	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	180	4,448	1,400
Araucario, Venezuela.....	—	7	20
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	203	68
Azuza, West Indies.....	—	—	269
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	93	—
Barbados, W. I.....	82	927	578
Beirut, Syria.....	—	115	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	125	75
Bergen, Norway.....	100	640	450
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea.....	—	5	13
Bombay, India.....	—	142	675
Bone, Algeria.....	1,050	1,060	675
Bordeaux, France.....	—	2,377	845
Braila, Roumania.....	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	924	100
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	50	15
Bridgetown, W. I.....	—	—	24
Bristol, England.....	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	47	2,940	823
Bukharest, Roumania.....	—	80	—
Callao, Peru.....	—	68	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	730	1,001	521
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Colony.....	83	203	273
Cebu, Honduras.....	—	118	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	2,110	525
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	125	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	65	219
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	180	25
Colon, Panama.....	90	571	548
Conakry, Africa.....	—	5	10
Constantinople, Turkey.....	268	4,557	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	125	901	275
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	58	116
Cork, Ireland.....	—	100	30
Cristobal, Panama.....	12	104	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	15	14
Dakar, W. Africa.....	—	20	—
Danzig, Germany.....	125	1,225	1,633
Dedeagatch, Turkey.....	—	75	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	9	35	38
Demerara, British Guinea.....	30	1,260	1,120
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	125	150
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	450	1,100
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	—	37

Dunkirk, France.....	—	850	125
Fiume, Austria.....	—	50	—
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	321	671
Frederickshald, Norway.....	—	55	—
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	23	—
Galatz, Roumania.....	537	2,116	1,925
Genoa, Italy.....	120	7,635	8,292
Georgetown, British Guinea.....	—	252	105
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	175	3,880
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	8,605	2,943
Gonaives, Haiti.....	—	—	7
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	149	200
Granada, Spain.....	—	—	37
Grenada, West Indies.....	—	51	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	136	2,502	1,880
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	20	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	120	8,329	1,851
Havana, Cuba.....	101	517	2,352
Havre, France.....	480	18,050	8,506
Helingsfors, Finland.....	—	20	—
Hull, England.....	—	75	50
Inagua, West Indies.....	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	10	—
Kingston, West Indies.....	71	1,633	1,286
Koenigsberg, Germany.....	—	100	550
Kustendji, Roumania.....	50	835	1,400
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	208	71
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	1,123	2,968
Leith, Scotland.....	—	125	—
Liverpool, England.....	125	5,578	1,056
London, England.....	415	8,585	3,526
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	639	90
Malmo, Sweden.....	—	200	—
Malta, Island of.....	258	1,823	1,635
Manchester, England.....	—	849	2,405
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	20	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	17	15
Marseilles, France.....	3,768	91,107	35,352
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	1,250	704
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	132	57
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	5	514
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	469	38
Messina, Sicily.....	—	47	—
Mexico, Mexico.....	—	—	6
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	6	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	19	1,542	1,623
Nantes, France.....	—	100	—
Naples, Italy.....	50	455	850
Newcastle, England.....	—	250	20
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	20	32
Oran, Algeria.....	314	1,677	1,500
Oruro, Brazil.....	—	—	42
Panama, Panama.....	—	89	57
Para, Brazil.....	—	62	10
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	—	930
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	121
Piraeus, Greece.....	—	20	—
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies.....	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	5	56	21
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	32	18
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.....	—	35	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	8	168	125
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	—	12
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	475	39
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	—	4
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	132	75
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	200	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	85	1,862	132



SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Seed Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand, Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Disc Hullers, Meal Mills, Hull Beating Separators, Cake Breakers and Double Shakers.

The Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

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ESTABLISHED 1875

Bavenna, Italy	1,100	1,100	—
Riga, Russia	—	70	7
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	70	2,646
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	50	2,522	119
Rosario, Argentine Republic	94	834	20,786
Rotterdam, Holland	125	34,140	35
St. Croix, West Indies	—	5	49
St. John, N. P.	—	49	104
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	104	83
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	83	4
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4	568
Salonica, Turkey	75	568	10
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	241
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	241	1,299
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,299	8
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	8	94
Santiago, Cuba	5	94	628
Santos, Brazil	—	730	1,332
Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey	—	70	380
Southampton, England	275	860	475
Stavanger, Norway	—	380	170
Stettin, Germany	150	2,274	4,904
Stockholm, Sweden	100	224	30
Sydney, Australia	—	129	9
Talcahuana, Chile	—	—	40
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	100
Tonsberg, Norway	100	225	1,500
Trieste, Austria	230	4,946	130
Trinidad, Island of	8	377	150
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	25
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	190	1,741
Valparaiso, Chile	—	601	8,918
Venice, Italy	1,075	6,767	70
Vera Cruz, Mexico	74	291	10
Victoria, Brazil	—	—	15
Wellington, New Zealand	—	93	38
Yokohama, Japan	—	50	—
Totals	17,536	271,354	154,102

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,820	9,311
Belfast, Ireland	—	2,325	265
Bluefield, Nicaragua	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	675
Bremen, Germany	—	1,035	5,175
Bristol, England	—	—	225
Christiania, Norway	—	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	5	12
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,350	3,575
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	290
Dunkirk, France	—	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	3,735	752
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,500	2,200
Hamburg, Germany	3,330	23,850	15,202
Havana, Cuba	200	2,240	1,425
Havre, France	—	1,094	10,071
Hull, England	—	16,736	12,107
Liverpool, England	—	9,780	12,400
London, England	2,625	310	1,472
Manchester, England	—	100	10,590
Marseilles, France	—	200	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	131
Port Barrios, Central America	—	4,310	61,331
Rotterdam, Holland	—	44,194	50
Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	663	50
Trieste, Austria	—	450	100
Venice, Italy	—	239	179
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,223	—
Totals	11,134	133,960	154,511

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	400	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	850	6,117
Havana, Cuba	—	—	862
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
London, England	—	—	500
Marseilles, France	—	300	400
Reval, Russia	—	60	—
Rotterdam, Holland	1,075	8,836	41,503
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,370	6,780
Totals	1,075	14,566	58,042

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	820
Bremen, Germany	—	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	3,140
Havre, France	—	1,730	300
Liverpool, England	—	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	4,485
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Totals	—	7,110	9,205

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	375
Hamburg, Germany	—	700	612
Liverpool, England	—	51	—
Totals	—	1,051	1,052

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fertilizer's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

From Savannah.		
Barcelona, Spain	—	130
Bergen, Norway	—	134
Bremen, Germany	—	108
Christiania, Norway	—	2,321
Christiania, Norway	—	53
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	296
Drontheim, Norway	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	735
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,038
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,527
Havre, France	—	3,750
Liverpool, England	—	325
Malmö, Sweden	—	162
Rotterdam, Holland	—	17,790
Stavanger, Norway	—	108
Trieste, Austria	—	288
Totals	—	30,940

From Newport News.		
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Liverpool, England	—	8,080
London, England	—	9,205
Rotterdam, Holland	—	157
Totals	—	137

From All Other Ports.		
Canada	—	10,731
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Totals	—	10,731

Recapitulation.		
From New York	17,536	271,354
From New Orleans	11,134	133,960
From Galveston	1,075	14,566
From Baltimore	—	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	1,051
From Savannah	—	30,940
From Newport News	—	137
From all other ports	—	10,731
Totals	29,745	460,879

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Completed figures of exports of cottonseed oil, oilcake and meal for the month of January, 1908, and for the seven months of the year, have been given out by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They show an increased export movement in oil for the month, as compared to January, 1907. For the seven months there is a falling off in both oil and meal and cake. The figures are as follows:

For the month:		
	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1907.
Cottonseed oil, gallons	6,803,001	5,837,741
Value	\$2,752,089	\$2,289,683
Cottonseed oilcake and meal,		
lbs.	103,073,757	180,459,617
Value	\$1,318,108	\$2,422,364

For the seven months of the fiscal year ending with January:

	1908.	1907.
Cottonseed oil, gallons	21,026,957	22,833,132
Value	\$9,056,478	\$8,719,306
Cottonseed oilcake and meal,		
lbs.	545,908,018	780,827,267
Value	\$7,019,078	\$10,174,207

Exports of cottonseed oil for January by countries, as shown by the completed government reports, were as follows, compared to those of the same month a year ago:

Exported to—	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1907.
United Kingdom	629,443	763,143
Austria-Hungary	104,400	15,000
Belgium	63,520	108,110
France	2,384,965	962,961
Germany	517,784	464,462
Italy	325,610	335,917
Netherlands	1,103,244	1,863,838
Other Europe	400,250	255,009
British North America	142,012	127,051
Central American States and		
British Honduras	13,661	10,973
Mexico	448,220	273,405
Cuba	33,186	78,202
Other West Indies and Bermuda	106,238	97,097
Argentina	40,755	13,031
Brazil	65,317	332,030
Chile	3,504	2,157
Other South America	26,053	36,078
British Australasia	14,928	740
Other Asia and Oceania	2,195	—
British Africa	2,928	8,901
All other Africa	310,768	78,376
Total gallons	6,803,001	5,837,741

For oilcake and meal the comparative figures for January are as follows:

Exported to—	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1907.
United Kingdom	21,414,188	20,479,548
Belgium	3,458,776	2,068,181
Denmark	42,539,901	84,940,459
France	224,100	1,435,400
Germany	20,671,504	58,497,435
Netherlands	1,450,407	5,045,830
Other countries	7,465,882	7,992,724
Total, pounds	103,073,757	180,459,617

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' MEETING.

As announced by The National Provisioner last week, the twelfth annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 19, 20 and 21. Colonel J. J. Caffrey, of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, and Mr. W. F. McKee, of the Kentucky Refining Company, went to the executive committee meeting at Memphis and captured the honor in the face of strong opposition. As these gentlemen have somewhat of a reputation for energy and hospitality, the Louisville meeting is expected to be a lively occasion.

Pursuant to new rules adopted last year, the rules committee will meet some time in advance of the convention date to formulate changes in the trading rules. The meeting will be held at New Orleans March 24, as the following notice indicates:

In conformity with Section 3 of Article 2 of our bylaws, I am directed by Chairman H. J. Parrish to give notice that the committee on rules has been called to meet in New Orleans on the 24th of March, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of considering any amendments or changes that may be presented; and this notice is hereby given you, that you may have an opportunity to appear before them, on that date, or submit by mail to me here, not later than March the 20th, any amendments or changes to the rules you may desire.

After the 20th of March, communications in regard to proposed amendments or changes in rules should be addressed to me, care St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
Robert Gibson, Sec'y and Treas.

Secretary Gibson's notice of the convention is as follows:

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 27, 1908.

To the Members of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

At a meeting of the executive committee held in Memphis on Feb. 20, the very cordial invitation extended to the association by Mr. J. J. Caffrey and Mr. W. F. McKee, on the part of Louisville, to hold our next annual meeting in that city, was accepted, and the date fixed for May 19, 20 and 21, 1908.

These gentlemen in personally presenting the invitation for their city, warmly urged its acceptance, promising most hospitable entertainment, and a pleasant and profitable visit to all our members who may attend, and that this invitation was specially extended to their ladies, for whose comfort and enjoyment every provision would be made.

Every member is urgently requested to be present. Full details of arrangements and committees will be announced as soon as completed.

Very truly yours,
Robert Gibson, Sec'y and Treas.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprogon & Co.)

New York, March 5.—Prices are about unchanged from last week. The situation is a dull one, and there is still no new feature to the market. Lard is a little higher, but tallow and greases are a shade lower, and these two price-making factors therefore balance each other. Offerings are small, and the demand is limited. We look for a dull market for the next week, and there is nothing in sight that should change the present market value. Market closed to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 36½c. bid, 37c. asked; April, 37c. bid, 37½c. asked; May, 37½c. bid, 37½c. asked; July, 39½c. bid, 39½c. asked; September, 38c. bid, 38½c. asked; October, 37c. bid, 38c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 39½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 23s.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues very quiet, and since the sale of light native cows noted Wednesday no other transactions of account have occurred. The packers consider that the general outlook is more hopeful, but admit that it is very difficult to do business at present. Native steers continue to rule dull and easy and there is a considerable accumulation of hides taken off since the first of February. Packers continue to ask 9½¢. for their February natives, but as buyers' ideas are under this figure no business has been done. Texas steers are fairly steady, owing to the fact that supplies of these are small. One big packer is holding late January to date heavy Texas alone at 11c., having recently sold his late December and early January heavy Texas at 1¼¢., but buyers' views are less, and the market on February all weight Texas is not considered quotable at over 10½¢. for heavy, 9¼¢. for lights and 8¼¢. for extremes. About all the inquiry is for heavy Texas alone and the light and extreme weights are especially neglected. Butt brands and Colorados are quoted at 9c. for both as based on last sales, but large buyers are not disposed to take lots of any size at these figures. Some packers are still sold ahead on Colorados, but others have fair sized offerings. The branded cow market is dull and nominal at the last selling price of 8c. Native cows continue weak with no further sales. The transaction on Wednesday of 7,000 February light cows at 7¼¢. has established a market for the present, but some buyers are not disposed to give over 7½¢. for these. Heavy native cows are offered at 8c. for February salting, but no business has been reported in these. There is no demand for native bulls, and in the absence of any sales for a long time past there is no market price. Packers talk at least 8½¢. for them.

Later.—It is reported that a big packer has sold his February native steers at 9c., though the price has not as yet been confirmed. One packer denies selling either butt brands or light Texas at 9c., and says he has no light Texas to spare at this price.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very dull. Tanners are taking out hides on previous purchases, but are buying nothing except some small lots that can be picked up at low figures. Dealers are buying from butchers only at sufficiently low figures to make their purchases comparatively safe, and they are looking for a better demand for what good hides they have on hand before long, as they understand the leather trade is showing signs of improvement. Chicago dealers have been buying some hides from butchers at outside

points on a basis that would allow them to resell on a basis of 6½¢., but there are comparatively few offerings of car lots at country points, as holders who were compelled to sell have already unloaded and those who still have their hides prefer to hold until the market is better. Bufts are nominal in the absence of sales, but at present regular late receipt lots are not quotable at over 6½¢. and 5½¢., as no more could be secured to-day by any dealer who tried to sell. Heavy cows are still in the same position as bufts and not quotable in a nominal way at over 6½¢. Extremes of late receipt are entirely neglected, and short haired lots that were in active request a while ago are not wanted to any extent now. Last sale of late extremes was at 7c., but some buyers would not pay this figure now, as they do not consider them worth any more than bufts. Heavy steers continue quiet and nominal at 7¼¢., and heavy bulls are neglected and nominally held at 6¼¢. for late receipts, and no sales.

CALFSKINS.—There is still a fair demand for skins suited for colors but the market in a general way is rather quiet. City skins range in price from 13@13½¢. with last sales of mixed lots at the inside figure and strictly Chicago cities held at 13½¢. Collectors continue to pay 12c. to butchers for green skins. A few outside cities are reported moving at 13c., and countries range from 12½¢. @12¾¢., as to lots. Kips continue neglected and nominal at 7c. for late receipts, and deacons are unchanged at 95c. and 75c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market rules quiet and nominally unchanged in the absence of sales at \$1.30@1.40 for packer sheep and \$1.10@1.20 for lambs. Only extra choice heavy wool pelts will bring the outside quotations, however. Fresh butcher countries still range at 75c.@\$1.10.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—A lot of 400 more Maracaibos was sold Thursday at 16¼¢.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Some hides are being taken up from the up-town packers, including some recent sales reported of native and branded steers. Prices are so low that packers are trying to keep their trades quiet, but it is not considered that February cut throat hides here are quotable at over 8½¢. for natives and 8@8¼¢. for butt brands and Colorados. It is understood that the packer who sold branded only moved butt brands, as he is still offering Colorados at 8¼¢., and is also offering some bulls for which 7¼¢. is asked.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues very weak, and it is evident that some dealers are getting rather anxious to sell, as one New York State dealer who recently offered to sell a car of cows with heavy bulls out at 6¼¢. flat has now re-offered the same hides here at 6c. flat. Other dealers are not attempting to sell and nominally ask about ½¢. more than this. Buyers here who have been paying 6¼¢. for little lots of cured hides shipped in here have now reduced their price to 6c. Calfskins are steady, and choice skins suitable for colors are in good demand. The market for colors, however, will not last much longer, and when this demand is over skins may accumulate. New York cities continue unchanged at \$1.30, \$1.60 and \$1.80. Countries bring \$1.10, \$1.40

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

and \$1.60, and some outside cities are reported to have sold at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.65.

HORSE HIDES are steady at \$3.60@3.70.

Boston.

Ohio bufts are quoted at 6¼¢. for regular late receipt lots and it is reported that Chicago bufts have been offered here at 6½¢. Southerns are dull and nominal at 5¼¢.@5½¢. flat.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Omaha.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	73,340	261,390	111,519
February, 1907	80,034	218,117	140,880
For two months, 1908	167,012	597,261	225,895
Same period, 1907	191,621	421,217	283,798

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	21,570	15,495	38,088
February, 1907	18,581	2,155	47,241
For two months, 1908	52,667	25,123	57,632
Same period, 1907	48,059	3,129	66,009

CONSUMED AT OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	49,822	245,865	71,778
February, 1907	50,307	215,962	93,188
For two months, 1908	114,345	542,138	168,273
Same period, 1907	143,592	418,097	217,769

Average weight of hogs: February, 1908, 228 lbs.; February, 1907, 237 lbs.

St. Louis.*

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	56,448	—	206,967	32,495
February, 1907	68,442	—	178,989	32,835
For 2 mos., 1908	125,830	—	512,072	74,825
Same period, '07	159,335	—	408,825	80,511

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	12,622	—	61,968	2,047
February, 1907	16,037	—	55,520	1,988
For 2 mos., 1908	29,630	—	126,006	6,174
Same period, '07	32,617	—	116,079	8,225

CONSUMED AT ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	45,836	—	144,969	31,448
February, 1907	52,405	—	123,466	30,847
For 2 mos., 1908	96,250	—	386,096	68,651
Same period, '07	126,718	—	289,746	72,296

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Joseph.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	38,148	3,000	224,110	70,909
February, 1907	45,505	3,034	187,001	94,037
For 2 mos., 1908	87,192	6,832	509,109	134,933
Same period, '07	98,133	7,705	388,501	166,192

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	15,851	677	8,618	23,064
February, 1907	16,024	71	839	19,309
For 2 mos., 1908	35,585	1,293	19,889	54,185
Same period, '07	31,056	713	2,777	27,424

CONSUMED AT ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	22,363	2,299	215,802	47,463
February, 1907	29,523	2,835	186,616	74,460
For 2 mos., 1908	51,607	5,538	489,201	100,743
Same period, '07	67,077	6,962	385,724	138,768

Average weight of hogs: February, 1908, 222 lbs.; February, 1907, 229 lbs.

Sioux City.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	29,048	438	158,201	3,375
February, 1907	29,882	408	124,421	6,626
For 2 mos., 1908	62,116	827	326,897	9,716
Same period, '07	66,659	995	245,413	14,248

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	14,079	17	25,258	645
February, 1907	14,064	265	11,403	1,799
For 2 mos., 1908	29,439	238	46,404	3,466
Same period, '07	37,024	460	21,474	5,874

CONSUMED AT SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
February, 1908	14,482	290	132,958	2,575
February, 1907	15,952	189	112,969	4,910
For 2 mos., 1908	32,677	389	280,513	6,250
Same period, '07	28,433	535	223,939	8,374

Average weight of hogs: February, 1908, 227 lbs.; February, 1907, 233 lbs.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Provisions seem to have waked up some, in spite of the high water.

There are a great number of bulls among the shrewd corn speculators.

Old Doctor Willy's nose seems to be out of joint lately. Must have got in the way of the big stick.

Mayor Busse now "totes a gun" and has two detectives as a bodyguard, in addition to the faithful and formidable Barney.

Board of Trade memberships are quoted at \$2,200 by the directors, who have so far this year purchased nine and retired them.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 29, averaged 7.71 cents per pound.

Frank Bixby, head hog buyer for Swift, has been transferred to St. Joseph, where he will have charge of the hog buying. He will be missed here, where he is very popular.

Libby, McNeil & Libby's lard refinery building "K" was made regular by the directors of the Board of Trade Tuesday for the storage of canned goods, oleo stock and such products of the plant.

In spite of German official red tape it is said the Agrarian party is putting forth strenuous effort to determine how some thousand tons or so of good American pork found its way into Germany and into consumption there, and also to devise means to keep it out in the future. Chicago packers, of course, are the culprits as usual. They sold the pork; Germany had to have it.

Mr. Chas. A. Sterne, of Sterne & Son Company, returned the other day from an extended trip visiting the trade, much gratified with the reception accorded him everywhere he went. Mr. Wm. Hooton, the old-time broker and member of the same firm, is in Chicago from Dallas, Tex., where he has been located for some time. Billy is probably one of the best-known packinghouse product brokers in the United States and both he and Charley Sterne are very popular in the trade.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAINS and PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President.
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THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,

Creams, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed Oil and Fertilizer Materials

The Portland, Oregon, correspondent of the Commercial West gives some details of the packing plant to be built there by Swift & Company, as well as the stockyards. The stock yards and plant (Mr. Swift authorized the statement, says the correspondent) will represent an expenditure of \$3,500,000. The plant will employ about 1,500 people and the capacity will be about 4,500,000 cattle, hogs and sheep per year. The stockyards will be built this year and the packinghouse next.

"We look upon the official report of the stocks of lard at Chicago as particularly bullish and believe that eventually it will be so regarded by the provision trade the world over," say W. P. Anderson & Co. "It is possible that we may see some reactions from the last advance of 60c. a hundred in lard values, and that we may see also some more bearish estimates of world's stocks of lard within the next few days. If, on such estimates, we get a recession in values, we strongly advise our friends to buy lard for a good upturn."

WHY IS A HOG?

The question "Why is a hog?" which has been agitating the whole of the United States—and to some extent Gary, Ind.—has at last been definitely settled, and the answer is "Because!" To some minds (especially those operated by persons who have not been in the hog business long enough to take on somewhat of the nature of the hog) neither the question nor the answer seems in any sense definite. However, when you stop to think, both are as definite as anything ever was, or will be, pertaining to the hog.

There is no record of a hog ever having been accused of being anything else. No one ever raised the question, "Why is a cow?" or "Why is a sheep?" for the reason that you have but to look either one of the latter in the face and you see nothing but open works, confidence and trust, a mind as open as a book.

On the other hand, did you ever look a hog square in the face? If so, you could not help but notice that devil-may-care look in the little, twinkling deep-set eye, seemingly utterly regardless of the law of reason or cause and effect. As in life, so in death, actuated by the rule of contrary. Take a pig's head after his face has been scraped and polished up, set it up where you can get a good view of it, and it actually seems to laugh at you.

Professors who have held down chairs for years in the hog industry are as widely divided in opinion as is possible. You approach a man who has made a life study of the hog market and ask him "How about it?" He looks at you a moment, and then uncorks a

laugh which jars your whole system, a laugh much the same as a man indulges in who has got to "the little pink hop-toad" and "purple cow" stage—mirthless, meaningless, yet in a sense defiant. And he follows it up with "Going up!" or "Going down!" (according to whether he is on a salary or commission basis) in such a tone and manner that you instinctively look around for the elevator and vaguely wonder what floor you are on.

It may be monotonous to keep saying "Going down!" day in, day out, all the year round. But when you stop to figure, it is not such a terribly hard job after all, especially when the salary therefor bobs around the ten-thousand-dollar mark. There is one dangerous possibility, however—when the "Going down!" party reaches the Pearly Gates he is liable without thinking to say to Pete "Going down!" And Peter may take him at his word—and there are people, in that event, mean enough to say "It serves him right!"

According to some of the professors the slump in hog values of late has been due in part to renters, assessors, corn bulls, provision bears, immense quantities of hogs throughout the country, and other factors and conditions, aided and abetted, of course, by the unscrupulous packer, who is dishonest enough to refuse to pay seven cents for hogs when he can get them for four. Another reasonable argument is that as long as shippers can buy hogs throughout the East for four-fifty, they are not going to pay over four and a half in Chicago. Not everybody would think of that—logical deduction is what counts!

Doubtless some readers of this will ejaculate tush! bosh! pish! rubbish! and so on—meaning to express disgust and wonder as to why the editor would use such rubbish, forgetting in the excitement of the moment the page it appears on, which is dedicated to just such matters requiring great depth, width and height of thought—expansion valve analysis, as it were. Same disgusted party, however, will devour with avidity (in lieu of anything else to go with it) columns of stuff on the same subject appearing daily in less responsible papers, and know in the end just as much about it as he does when he gets through reading this. Why? Because the subject is the hog and his devious, dark ways.

The fact remains, remember, that there never was a drought that was not broken up by rain—don't forget this important natural phenomenon. Consequently it is quite possible the hog may "start something" at almost any time. Next week we may touch upon the "Going up!" end of the argument. This "say nothing but saw wood" gag may be all right—providing the other fellow don't use your wood to fire up with.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

240 La Salle Street CHICAGO.

TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,

COTTON SEED OIL.

Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crackings, Glue Stock and all Packing House Products.

Our Prices are Up to Date.

S. J. WELLS

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HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
NON-ABSORBENT
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MINIMUM SPACE
SLOW BURNING
REDUCED INSURANCE

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED
ARMSTRONG CORK CO. INSULATION DEPT.
• PITTSBURGH — PENNA. •
— BRANCHES IN THE LARGER CITIES —

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 24.....	25,685	1,419	57,256	22,534
Tuesday, Feb. 25.....	4,426	1,831	19,422	11,294
Wednesday, Feb. 26.....	20,961	1,632	41,747	14,476
Thursday, Feb. 27.....	8,102	1,633	37,162	8,866
Friday, Feb. 28.....	1,879	336	22,697	8,951
Saturday, Feb. 29.....	273	5	12,611	2,848

Total last week.....	61,326	6,820	180,895	68,909
Previous week.....	70,951	5,346	195,765	65,412
Cor. week 1907.....	57,328	6,561	168,764	60,441
Cor. week 1906.....	61,519	5,061	164,623	92,933

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 24.....	9,171	107	15,489	6,318
Tuesday, Feb. 25.....	4,877	1	7,513	4,382
Wednesday, Feb. 26.....	6,140	130	8,359	4,517
Thursday, Feb. 27.....	7,218	94	10,120	6,312
Friday, Feb. 28.....	4,329	108	9,410	4,475
Saturday, Feb. 29.....	877	1	7,061	2,992

Total last week.....	31,533	490	60,902	28,996
Previous week.....	32,735	574	67,728	23,930
Cor. week 1907.....	27,496	317	49,702	17,055
Cor. week 1906.....	28,785	154	51,461	20,190

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	570,646	51,142	1,975,383	585,050
Year ago.....	567,075	55,067	1,498,393	733,549

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	397,000
Week ending Feb. 29.....	397,000
Week previous.....	625,000
Year ago.....	482,000
Two years ago.....	466,000

Total to date.....	6,730,000
Same period, 1907.....	4,733,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:	

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Feb. 29, 1908.....	145,500	436,000	152,600
Week ago.....	151,600	406,500	160,000
Year ago.....	181,200	376,700	192,700
Two years ago.....	160,700	371,700	191,300

Total, year to date.....	1,345,500	4,678,600	1,288,600
Same period, 1907.....	1,472,700	3,541,700	1,395,700

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending February 29:	
Armour & Co.....	37,100
Swift & Co.....	27,100
Anglo-American.....	7,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,400
H. Moore & Co.....	5,800
Continental P. Co.....	9,000
Hammond & Co.....	10,100
Morris & Co.....	3,700
Roberts & Oak.....	11,800
S. & S.....	8,900
Western Packing Co.....	8,900
Omaha Packing Co.....	14,100
Other packers.....	14,100

Total.....	143,900
Week ago.....	148,000
Year ago.....	133,900
Two years ago.....	127,800
Total for year to date.....	1,614,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 29, 1908.....	\$5.30	\$4.41	\$5.15	\$6.00
Previous week.....	5.25	4.36	5.10	6.05
Year ago.....	5.50	6.08	5.20	7.25
Two years ago.....	5.15	6.22	5.20	6.00
Three years ago.....	4.85	4.85	5.55	7.30

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to good steers.....	4.75@5.25
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@4.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.00@5.50
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.75
Common to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@2.75
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	2.50@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$4.35@4.50
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	4.40@4.55
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	4.50@4.70
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	4.50@4.65
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	4.45@4.60
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	2.75@4.36
Throttles, all weights.....	3.50@4.00
Pigs, 90 to 125 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
Pigs, 90 to 125 lbs.....	3.75@4.35

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.10@5.60
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@5.10
Fair to prime ewes.....	3.50@5.25
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Good to fancy native lambs.....	6.50@7.00
Fed wethers.....	4.00@5.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.00@5.40
Fed lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.50
Cull lambs.....	4.50@6.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	5.00@6.30
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$11.70	\$11.80	\$11.70	\$11.75
July.....	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.65
July.....	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.85
September.....	8.02½	8.07½	8.02½	8.07½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.62½	6.67½	6.62½	6.65
July.....	6.92½	6.95	6.92½	6.95
September.....	7.17½	7.20	7.17½	7.20

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	11.70	11.85	11.65	11.70
July.....	12.10	12.20	12.02½	12.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.65	7.77½	7.62½	7.65
July.....	7.85	7.97½	7.85	7.87½
September.....	8.05	8.17½	8.05	8.10

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.67½	6.72½	6.62½	6.62½
July.....	6.95	7.02½	6.92½	6.92½
September.....	7.17½	7.20	7.17½	7.17½

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	11.70	12.05	11.67½	12.05
July.....	12.10	12.37½	12.10	12.35

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.65	7.82½	7.65	7.80
July.....	7.85	8.00	7.85	7.80
September.....	8.15	8.30	8.15	8.22½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.75
July.....	6.90	7.05	6.90	7.05
September.....	7.12½	7.30	7.12½	7.30

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	11.90	11.97½	11.80	11.82½
July.....	12.30	12.35	12.17½	12.17½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.75	7.80	7.70	7.70
July.....	8.00	8.02½	7.92½	7.92½
September.....	8.15	8.22½	8.12½	8.12½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.70	6.72½	6.62½	6.62½
July.....	7.00	7.02½	6.92½	6.92½
September.....	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	11.85	12.02	11.80	11.92
July.....	12.17	12.42	12.17	12.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.70	7.82	7.67	7.75
July.....	7.90	8.02	7.90	7.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.62	6.70	6.60	6.70
July.....	6.90	7.00	6.90	6.97

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	12.00	12.30	11.65	12.30
July.....	12.35	12.65	12.35	12.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.77	7.95	7.77	7.95
July.....	7.97	8.17	7.97	8.17

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.72	6.85	6.72	6.85
July.....	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.15

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, March 4.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½@7¾; 14@16 ave., 7½@7¾; 18@20 ave., 7½@8; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½@8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½@8¾; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½@7¾; 18@20 ave., 7½@8; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 6¾; 14@16 ave., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8; 18@20 ave., 8; 20@22 ave., 8; 22@24 ave., 7¾; 24@26 ave., 7¾; 26@28 ave., 7¾; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@7 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5; 10@12 ave., 4¾; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 8½; 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 7¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	20
Native Sirloin Steak.....	16	20
Native Porterhouse Steak.....	16	20
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	12½
Beef Stew.....	8	8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	10
Corned Rump, Native.....	8	10
Corned Ribs.....	8	8
Corned Flanks.....	8	8
Round Steaks.....	10	12½
Round Roasts.....	10	12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	10
Rolls Roast.....	10	12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	22.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	1.50
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	1.25
Stew.....	1.08@10
Shoulders.....	1.12
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	1.25
Chops, Frenched.....	1.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	8
Stew.....	8	8
Shoulders.....	10	10
Hind Quarters.....	12½	10
Fore Quarters.....	10	10
Rib and Loins Chops.....	20	8

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	9	9
Pork Chops.....	10	10
Pork Shoulders.....	8	8
Pork Tenders.....	25	25
Pork Butts.....	9	9
Spare Ribs.....	7	7
Blades.....	7	7
Hocks.....	7	7
Pigs' Heads.....	6	6
Leaf Lard.....	10	10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	8
Fore Quarters.....	10	10
Legs.....	16	8
Breasts.....	8	8
Shoulders.....	10	10
Outlets.....	20	20
Rib and Loins Chops.....	16	8

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3½@4½
Tallow.....	2@3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1@2½
Calfskins, 6 to 15 lbs.....	10@12
Calfskins, under 6 lbs. (deacons).....	6@7

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring	12	@ 12
Turkeys	12	@ 12½
Fowls	11	@ 11
Roosters	11	@ 7
Ducks	11	@ 12
Geese, per dozen		\$5.00 @ 7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	16
Chickens.....	12	12½
Ducks.....	12	12½
Geese.....	9	9
Roosters.....	7	7

Veal.

Choice.....	9	9½
Good.....	7	8½
Medium.....	6	7
Coarse, heavy.....	4	5
Coarse, small.....	3	4

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9
Heifers, Good	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Cows	@ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters, Choice	@ 10 1/4
Fore Quarters, Choice	@ 7 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 7
Cow Chucks	@ 6 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 5
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	@ 5 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 5 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 9
Strips Butts	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	@ 11 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 7 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 8 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 13
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 11 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10
Hind Shanks	@ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 4 1/2
Hearts	@ 4
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each	@ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@ 10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 5 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 25
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 10

Lamb.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 12
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 13
Saddles Caul	@ 13
H. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
H. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Steer	@ 6 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 7 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 7 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 20
Spare Ribs	@ 6
Butts	@ 6
Hocks	@ 5
Trimnings	@ 5
Tails	@ 4 1/2
Snouts	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5
Chest Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 6
Pork Hearts	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 5 1/2
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	@ 9
Calas	@ 8
Bellies	@ 10 1/2
Shoulders	@ 6

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 7
Frankfurters	@ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 6 1/4
Tongue	@ 9
White Tongue	@ 8
Mixed Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 8 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Sausage	@ 13 1/4
Oxford Sausage	@ 12 1/4
Fish Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Garlic	@ 7 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Farm Sausage	@ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6 1/4
Hams, Bologna	@ 7 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Rest Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 18
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 15 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer	@ 12 1/2
Italian Salami, New	@ 19
Monarque Cervelat	@ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$8.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 11.50
Beef Hams	@ 13.00
Rump Butts	@ 12.50
Mess Pork	@ 14.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 15.00
Family Back Pork	@ 11.50
Bean Pork	@ 11.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 9 1/4
Pure lard	@ 8 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 44
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

No. 1 to 6, natural color	12 @ 17
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 10 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 11
Skinned Hams	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 7
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 17
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 12
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Dried Beef Sots	@ 16 1/4
Dried Beef Inside	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Outside	@ 18
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 16
Smoked Hams	@ 15
Bolled Calas	@ 12
Cooked Loins	@ 18 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 14
Export Rounds	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 36
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 45
Hog middles, per set	@ 13
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 25
Imported medium wide sheep casing	@ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 17 1/2
Beef casings, medium	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% per unit	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 19.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.45
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.50
Compound	@ 6 1/2
Leaf	@ 7 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 7 1/4
Oleo No. 2	@ 7
Mutton	@ 7
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.60 @ .62
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.43 @ .45
No. 1 lard oil	.43 @ .45
No. 2 lard oil	.41 @ .43
Oleo oil, extra	.10 1/2 @ .11
Oleo oil, No. 2	.10 1/4 @ .10 1/2
Oleo stock	.8 @ .9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.55 @ .65
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.54 @ .55
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.90

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Prime city	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Packers' No. 2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	4 1/2 @ 5
White, "B"	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 @ 4 1/4
Brown	3 1/2 @ 4
Glue Stock	@ 4 1/4
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 4 1/4
Garbage Grease	@ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.34 @ .35
P. S. Y., soap grade	.33 1/4 @ .34
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.55 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Barrels, oak	1.30 @ 1.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.05
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2c@3c	1.10

LOUISA A. HOWARD & CO

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago.

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW LARD CRACKLINGS GLUE STOCK

GREASE NEATSFOOT OIL BONES

FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO CALL, WRITE US.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 4.

Strong prices were paid for all desirable steers offered to-day, and the market this week is 15c. to 25c. per cwt. higher than last week's close. There was considerable inquiry for good cattle from the Eastern buyers, the local packers falling in line and buying all desirable cattle at a little stronger prices. The very good demand for all but heavy steers came as a surprise to the trade, as last week the market had a very dull tone, and prospects did not appear favorable for strong prices this week. However, buyers had good orders, and they bid higher prices. A good clearance has been made and about all of the cattle have been sold and weighed early each day so far this week. While we do not look for much, if any, advance in prices in the near future, we believe prices will show a material advance after the first of April, and it may be that the market will be considerably higher the latter part of this month, but prospects are not for very much higher prices during the next three weeks. The market on butcher stock continues strong and active, good to choice butcher cows and heifers selling at a little stronger prices from day to day, and the market is now about 10c. higher than the close of last week. There has been an active demand for bulls, trade is strong, and they are generally selling 10c. higher. The supply of stockers and feeders is quite liberal, and prices are about 10c. lower than late last week. Veal calves steady, good vealers selling mostly from \$6.75 to \$7.25.

The receipts of hogs this week are about the same as for the corresponding period last week. Contrary to the general belief, on Monday morning the hog trade was a little slow, and prices did not average quite so high as on Saturday. While the shipping demand was fairly good, the receipts were fully equal to the demand from all sources, and although a good clearance was made from first hands trade did not show much activity. On Tuesday the market was slow and unsatisfactory and prices generally 10c. lower. To-day (Wednesday), with 42,000 fresh receipts the market opened on a firm basis, later weakened and some hogs sold 5c. lower. The late market strengthened and the general market to-day will average steady at yesterday's prices. We look for continued liberal receipts and not much change in the market outside of the usual fluctuations during the next few weeks.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very moderate so far this week, with a large percentage of lambs and scarcity of sheep. The lambs are mostly from Colorado, and of heavy weight, selling around \$6.75, with tops at \$6.90. Sheep are in good demand, selling at higher prices; good to choice wethers at \$5.75 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; good to choice ewes, \$5 to \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5. A large proportion of the sheep and

lambs coming are clipped stock, which is selling to better advantage than woolled. Good clipped ewes sold at \$5 per cwt.; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.65; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$5.90; lambs, \$6 to \$6.40. The demand is good for lambs to be taken out and clipped, selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Also, a good demand for ewes with lambs, but very few coming, and selling at \$5 to \$5.50. Culls, sheep, fair quality, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6. There are very few native lambs coming, the fairly good to choice selling at \$6.25 to \$6.90.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., March 6.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 34,100; last week, 34,000; same week last year, 40,000. Buyers appeared Monday with liberal orders, and prices have ruled stronger each day on killing grades; 10@20c. higher for the week. Top natives, \$5.75; fed Colorados, \$5.45; top quarantines, \$5.20; bulk of beef steers, \$4.90 @5.60; cows, \$3.25@4.60; heifers, \$3.75@5; top heifers, \$5.30; bulls, \$3.40@4.50; best veals, \$6.50. Bulk of quarantines, \$4.30@5. Stockers and feeders quiet; prices unchanged.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 77,900; last week, 74,300; same week last year, 46,900. After mild fluctuations the hog market ends the week 5@10c. higher than a week ago. Light and butcher weights made the most gain on account of the good demand for fresh meats. Top, \$4.57; bulk, \$4.30@4.50. Pigs advanced 10c., \$3.90@4.10; average quality not as good this week as heretofore.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 27,300; last week, 37,100; same week last year, 44,100. Stronger prices ruled in both the sheep and lamb trade this week; 15@25c. higher; the market was active, particularly for choice stuff; fancy 117-lb. ewes, \$5.60; bulk of ewes, \$5@5.30; yearlings, \$5.90@6.30; lambs, \$6.40@6.90; wethers, \$5.25@5.75. No clipped stock received yet.

HIDES are weak; green salted, 4½@6c.; bulls, 4@5½c.; uncurled, 1c. less; horse-hides, \$2@3; dry flint butcher, 10@13c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; glue, 6c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	708	—	—
Armour	2,406	20,972	5,752
Cudahy	2,562	12,690	1,695
Fowler	710	—	3,193
Morris	3,361	10,862	4,801
Ruddy	339	—	—
Schwarzschild	3,481	14,681	4,227
Swift	4,032	14,189	5,954

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, March 3.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow storm last week, cattle receipts held up in good shape and were very little smaller than a year ago. Receipts for February were 73,340 head, or nearly 7,000 less than a year ago. Prices ruled stronger the fore part of the week but later lost the advance and closed about steady all around. Both local dressed beef men and Eastern buyers are showing a very marked preference for the fat light and handy weight beefs, and these sell to the best advantage, while no class of buyers seems to be particularly anxious for the heavy cattle. Poor to best beefs are selling at a range of \$4.00@5.60, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs at \$4.65@5.25. Cows and heifers are selling pretty much the same as a week ago although the outlet for the common and canning grades is somewhat restricted. Prices range from \$2.25 to \$4.75 with fair to good butcher and beef grades mostly around \$3.00@4.00. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc.,

are generally in better demand and higher than last week. The trade in stockers and feeders has not been very extensive, only about 5,500 head being shipped out last week, and there has been very little change in prices; poor to best grades going at a range of \$2.75@4.75, the bulk of the trade being around \$3.50@4.50.

Hog receipts fell off sharply last week on account of the snow storm, but the February supply, 261,300 head, was the heaviest for the month in the history of the yards. Prices advanced sharply toward the close of last week, the gain amounting to 25@30c. Part of this advance has been lost but the market is still fully a dime higher than a week ago. All classes of buyers still show a preference for the heavier loads, but as these are getting scarcer the lighter grades are selling to better advantage, and the range of prices is narrowing down considerably. There were some 19,500 head received to-day, and prices declined about a dime although the market closed strong. Tops brought \$4.30 as against \$4.25 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.15@4.25 as against \$4.05@4.15 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs continue small, but the demand from packers is still rather disappointing and the tone to the market weak for lambs. Mutton grades are selling fully as well as a week ago and in some cases better, but the trade in heavy lambs is very dull with prices 10@15c. lower than last week. Fat lambs sell at a range of \$6.25@6.75; yearlings, \$5.25@6.00; wethers, \$5.00@5.50, and ewes, \$4.50@5.10. Feeder lambs are in good demand and quotably unchanged at a range of \$5.50@6.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., March 3.

Continued moderation in the marketward movement of cattle is noted at all leading points. The supply is not larger than should warrant a good, active, and healthy trade, and in fact many think there should be some advance in prices for the good fat beefs, while others are of the opinion that fat cattle cannot go higher as long as hogs are coming as plentiful and selling as low as at present. The local market is getting a fair share of the cattle at present, and prices are being quite well sustained on all useful offerings, although nothing like a reliable advance can be noted. The bulk of fat steers now arriving are selling at about \$4.80 to \$5.40, and \$5.75 would catch about the prime of beefs. Butcher stock of all kinds is selling relatively high, and appears to be rather scarce. It is hardly time yet for development of the stocker and feeder trade, and yet there is fair inquiry for good qualities of all weights.

The hog market has been erratic for the past week, and while light receipts caused a sharp reaction to higher prices during the closing days of last week and opening day of this week, the date of this writing brought out a big supply at all points, which surprised the trade and caused a sudden slump of 10@15c. in prices. While there has been much talk of the country going out of the hog business as fast as possible, it is still apparent that there are still plenty of hogs left, and without country roads becoming impassable, a free movement may be expected indefinitely. Bulk of hogs at this point to-day sold at \$4.25@4.35, with tops making \$4.45.

The movement of sheep and lambs from Western feed lots still continues moderate, but a disposition is shown on the part of holders to cut loose and take their losses. They have been feeding now until the bulk of the lambs are heavier than the trade calls for, but will evidently soon begin to force in large supplies. The tendency in prices is downward, and yet no material change is noted from quotations from a week ago. Top lambs are worth around \$6.70; yearlings, \$6.25; wethers, \$5.50, and ewes, \$5.25.

C. H. GILLET & CO.

Strictly Commission Buyers

Cattle, Hogs & Sheep

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 2, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,700	—	1,032	10,113	21,989
Sixtieth street	1,866	36	2,080	8,212	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	23,204
Lehigh Valley	3,449	—	—	18,525	—
Westhewen	261	—	—	—	—
West Shore R. R.	882	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	—	—	38	5,200
Totals	11,354	100	3,858	36,888	50,893
Totals last week	12,453	96	4,009	39,490	47,038

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Armenian ..	429	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Andrew ..	219	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka ..	416	—	2,000
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis ..	—	—	1,300
Schwarzschild & S., Ss.	156	—	—
J. Shambert & S., Ss. Armenian ..	440	1,003	—
J. Shambert & S., Ss. St. Andrew ..	225	—	—
J. Shambert & S., Ss. Minnetonka ..	430	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian ..	—	—	2,650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic ..	—	—	1,650
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis ..	—	—	1,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic ..	—	—	1,950
Armour & Co., Ss. Minnetonka ..	—	—	500
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis ..	—	—	1,100
Un. Dr. Beef Co., Ss. Minnetonka ..	—	—	500
Total exports	2,315	1,003	12,950
Total exports last week	1,573	1,030	13,480

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 2, 1908.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	2,315	1,003	12,950
Boston	2,150	1,002	10,157
Baltimore	955	—	—
Philadelphia	749	—	—
Portland	1,280	—	—
St. John	1,278	800	—
Exports to:			
London	3,905	—	14,095
Liverpool	3,064	2,005	9,042
Glasgow	345	—	—
Manchester	159	—	—
Bristol	504	800	—
Antwerp	156	—	—
Total to all ports	8,733	2,805	23,137
Totals to all ports last week	10,425	2,328	21,990

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending February 29:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,793
Omaha	11,944
Kansas City	18,422
St. Joseph	9,700
Cudahy	664
Wichita	324
South St. Paul	2,708
Indianapolis	4,747
New York and Jersey City	29,139
Fort Worth	7,795
Detroit	1,157
Philadelphia	3,542

HOGS.

Chicago	129,903
Omaha	50,839
Kansas City	81,006
St. Joseph	42,592
Cudahy	31,786
Ottumwa	20,494
Cedar Rapids	17,125
Wichita	11,759
South St. Paul	21,106
Indianapolis	29,920
New York and Jersey City	50,393
Fort Worth	13,368
Detroit	5,365
Philadelphia	7,415

SHEEP.

Chicago	39,973
Omaha	17,372
Kansas City	27,295
St. Joseph	16,905
Cudahy	415
South St. Paul	2,660
Indianapolis	929
New York and Jersey City	35,885
Fort Worth	961
Detroit	1,694
Philadelphia	7,029

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	400	6,500	—
Omaha	300	7,300	100
St. Louis	300	4,500	—
St. Joseph	300	5,500	300

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1908.

Chicago	23,000	48,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha	3,500	7,500	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	5,000	2,000
St. Joseph	3,000	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,500	—

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1908.

Chicago	4,500	30,000	10,000
Kansas City	10,000	18,000	5,000
Omaha	5,300	19,500	4,100
St. Louis	3,300	15,200	2,100
St. Joseph	3,000	15,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,100	9,500	—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908.

Chicago	21,000	45,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	18,000	5,000
Omaha	3,700	14,500	3,000
St. Louis	3,000	12,000	800
St. Joseph	3,500	11,000	500
Sioux City	1,200	8,600	—

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

Chicago	7,000	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	10,000	3,800

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

Chicago	2,000	26,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,500	9,000	4,000
Omaha	1,000	7,500	1,000

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 6.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 26,000; 5c. higher; \$4.25@4.60.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$4.15@4.55.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,500; higher; \$4.15@4.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; higher; \$4.50@4.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; steady; \$4.60@4.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; strong; \$4.70@4.80.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.70; city steam, \$7.25; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.15; do., South America, tes., \$8.75, kegs at \$10; compound, \$6.75.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 6.—Beef, extra India mess, 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 68s. 9d.; shoulders, 32s.; hams, short clear, 37s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 35s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 34s. 6d.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 35s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 35s. 6d.; backs, 35s.; bellies, 35s. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. 3d. Rosin, common, 9s. 4½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 37s. 6d. American refined, pails, 38s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, 63s. 6d.; do., colored, 64s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 59½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 7½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, February and March, 39s.; Calcutta, April and June, 41s. 10½d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. Petroleum, refined (London), 69-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, March 6.—The butter markets in Europe are steady at the decline, but the oleo market is unsettled and, in the absence of business, is merely nominal. Neutral lard is steady; prices somewhat firmer and business, consequently, a little restricted. Butter oil business with Europe is at a standstill on account of the high prices asked from this side. Europe would take considerable quantities of butter oils if prices were more on a parity with the substitutes.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1908.—The market for ammoniates the past month has been quiet. The apparent gain in prices during late January failed to hold, and the market has continued to drift along in a dull sort of a way ever since. Barring a few orders here and there from buyers who were lucky enough to stay off the market earlier in the season, the South has shown little or no interest in materials, and the Eastern buyers are too crowded with material to talk of further purchases. Sellers generally seem to be expecting better demand from both East and South as the season grows older, but as stocks at all producing centres are apparently ample, a realization of their expecta-

tions would in all probability not enable them to do more than to market their stocks at prevailing prices. We quote:

Ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.17½ and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.10 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 20, \$2.15 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 8 and 10, \$1.7 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 5½ and 25, \$1.4 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 5 and 35, \$1.4 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.17½@2.20 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35@2.40 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.; March-April, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.; May-December, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Market quiet; \$3.02½@3.05 per 100 lbs. c. i. f. Baltimore and New York for foreign.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 5, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5½c. per lb.; tale at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of \$2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 bbls., bbls., 1½c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash 88@92 per cent., at 5½@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb., and in barrels 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal., and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 5½@5½c. per lb., and Elaine oil, 42c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 7¼@8c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 40c. per gal.; corn oil, 4.80@5c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 5c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 5½@5½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; house grease, 4½@4½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4½@4½c. per lb.; brown grease, 4¼@4¼c. per lb.; light bone grease, 4¼@5½c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were 5c. higher for the day. The products markets were again doing a little better through support of two prominent packing interests on the belief that the market could easily go higher, with a falling off in hog supplies as expected.

World's visible lard supply showed by one statement an increase in February of 74,550 tes., against an increase in February, 1907, of 31,243 tes. The supply is now 74,000 tes. greater than upon March 1, 1907.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market opens quiet and steady. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, March, at 36½@37½c.; April, 37@37½c.; May, 37½@38c.; July, 38½@38½c.; September, 39@39½c.; October, 37@37½c. Immediately after the "call" sales of 200 bbls. July at 38½c. Crude has not further varied in price.

Tallow.

New York market not changed from the position noted in our review. It is probable that city hogsheads could be further bought at 5c. Chicago says that its holding prices have not varied materially for the week on desirable grades, despite the London sale decline, and that it is doing a moderate degree of business.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet in New York at 7½c. bid and 7½c. asked.

Retail Section

COULD NOT WORK WITH GROCERS.

Finding themselves at loggerheads with the Retail Grocers' Association with whom they were meeting, the Newport, Ky., butchers withdrew to a hall across the street and there perfected their own organization. The meeting was held to determine whether the butchers should close on Sunday. The grocers, finding themselves in the majority, promptly vetoed any move on the part of the butchers. At their own meeting, however, the butchers adopted measures which will lead to Sunday closing, at least for the present.

BUTCHERS' HISTORICAL PARADE.

In conjunction with the coming celebration of Founders' Week at Philadelphia, the Butchers' Association have expressed their desire to arrange a parade. This parade, while embracing the exhibits of trade methods of two hundred years ago down to the latest developments in the business, would also reproduce the famous butchers' parade of 1821. A great many of the oldest butchers have expressed a desire to co-operate in the getting up of a parade that would be not only to the city's credit but also to the credit of the trade. It is planned to prohibit all forms of advertising in the parade.

TO TRY CHAIN OF BUTCHER SHOPS.

It is reported that several Perth Amboy, N. J., butchers are behind the recent formation of the Grand Central Beef Company, with a capital stock of \$16,000. The object of the newly organized company is said to be the buying up of a number of retail shops in the city and the domination of the market.

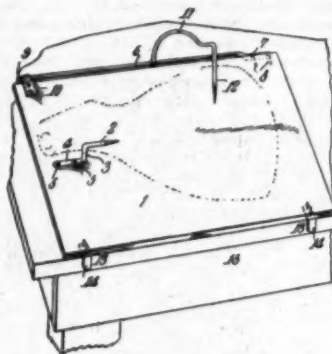
A few years ago there was a meeting of the retail butchers and an effort was made to effect a combination that would control every retail shop in the city. Those who were interested in the movement at the time refused to allow any of the details of the combination to become public. It had only a short existence of a few weeks. It is

understood that those who were back of the movement then are now interested in the new beef company. The task of inducing retailers to sell out to the company, it is understood, has already been undertaken.

MEAT HOLDING DEVICE FOR SHOP.

A United States patent, No. 880,486, has just been issued to William L. Groff, of Lancaster, Pa., which should be of some interest to butchers who like to keep their shops up to date in all the latest wrinkles in the line of sanitary and labor-saving devices. The patent covers a meat holder which not only aids in reducing the handling necessary to cutting meats on the block, but also facilitates the cutting, especially when nearing the end of the cut, when the butcher finds it difficult to hold the meat and cut properly at the same time.

As can be seen from the diagram, the meat holder consists of a flat board—or, as a matter of fact the holding device can be fixed on



the ordinary cutting block. At one side, approximately in the center of the board or block is screwed a fixed impaling pin, indicated in the diagram by 2, 3, 4, 5, 5. Against this fixed pin the cut of meat which, is to be operated on is firmly jammed into position, as shown.

At the rear of the board or block is fixed a rod or track on which the movable pin, 12,

can slide back and forth. This pin is so constructed that it can be moved up and down to fit the requirements of the cut. This movable pin is provided with an impaling end which clamps the cut to the board, while the fixed pin prevents it from sliding along the board.

The device is extremely simple and doubtless will be welcomed by butchers who believe in the strictest sanitary arrangements about their shops. With its help it would appear that the butcher can remove the cut from the hook, place it on the block, cut it and return it to the hook with the minimum amount of handling, and get the best and neatest results in cutting or slicing.

THE EFFICACY OF FREEZING.

An interesting illustration of the efficacy of freezing is given in the following, which is vouched for by the Pastoralists' Review, an Australian publication: In March, 1899, a New Zealand firm of meat exporters shipped to London ten carcasses of mutton, which were to be returned to the colony. They arrived back at Belfast in July of the same year. On August 20, 1907, eight years after, one was taken out of the freezer and forwarded to one of the owners. After being cooked it was pronounced as good as fresh killed meat.

CLOSE EARLY SATURDAY NIGHT.

The local meat cutters of Albany, N. Y., are perfecting their organization and state that they intend not only to unionize every meat market in Albany, but in Troy and Schenectady as well. In their newly-drafted shop rules the closing of all markets at 10 o'clock Saturday nights, instead of 11, is featured. At a conference with the dealers it is said that all expressed themselves as being in favor of the new plan.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



Larsen Ice Machine Co.

313 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

The ideal ice-making and refrigerating machines for PACKERS, BUTCHERS, ABATTOIRS, HOTELS, MARKETS.

Condensers, Brine Coolers,
Fittings and Supplies.



WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. W. Berry, a butcher of Scollinsville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

C. Van Zanen has bought the meat business of Dittmar & Grifjoen at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Don McAdams and Leon Keyson have purchased the meat market of J. B. McAdams at Clinton, Ia.

W. Hathaway's meat market at Spring Green, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of A. F. Jordan at Bearden, Ark., has been damaged by fire.

The Grand Central Beef Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

The Grismer Provision Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by E. F. Grismer, 302 Humboldt street; J. E. Anderson, 46 Prospect street, and A. McClinchie.

The meat market of J. Jones at Port Arthur, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

Edward Welch, a butcher of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$7,420, no assets.

George Gradwohl has opened his new meat market at Toledo, O.

P. Gajafsky will open a new meat market at Green Bay, Wis.

M. Leonardini has engaged in the grocery and meat business at McCloud, Cal.

Scout Younger has sold a half interest in his meat market at Tulsa, Okla., to Emmet Dalton.

Ed. Givens is building an addition to his butcher shop at Hutchinson, Kas.

Nelson & Workman have succeeded Safford & Workman as proprietors of the City Meat Market at Sandpoint, Ida.

Pipes & Stiltz have started in the meat business at Hillsboro, Ore.

H. Campfire & Son have just opened a new butcher shop at Alton, Kas.

Roesler & Peterson have engaged in the meat business at Junction City, Kas.

The Co-operative Mercantile Company has been incorporated at Emporia, Kas., to handle groceries, meats, etc.

Forest Ogg has purchased the meat business of Edleman Bros., at Douglas, Kas.

M. L. Taylor has opened a new butcher shop at Cherryvale, Kas.

J. & A. McDermott have moved their meat market at Oklahoma City, Okla., to a new location.

H. D. Williams has sold his interest in the meat business of Williams & Crook at Eldorado, Kas., to Fred Peterson, and the firm is now Peterson & Crook.

Charles Bracke has sold out his butcher shop at Fairbury, Neb., to Durand & Garber.

August Karo has sold out his meat market at Norfolk, Neb., to Fred E. Blust and L. A. Hansen.

T. M. Leslie has sold out his meat market at Iowa Falls, Ia., to Brown & Nettleton.

The T. H. Pickrell meat market at Randolph, Ia., has been purchased by Oscar Inman.

The butcher shop of C. A. Fowler at Santa Ana, Cal., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,200.

George Harmon has purchased the meat market of H. Ewing & Son at Ashland, O.

C. Siegmann has opened a new meat market at Jamaica, N. Y.

N. A. Lindsey's meat and grocery store at Ipava, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

The butcher shop of J. Kalinkowski at Pittsburg, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

AN APPEAL FOR OLEOMARGARINE.

(Continued from page 17.)

and every pound of ingredients used in his product, together with each and every sale, showing, in detail, the amount produced, sold and on hand at the end of each month.

This report must be made in duplicate for the government, one being sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the factory is located, and the other to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. This report must be sworn to by the officers of the corporation, to which their seal is affixed, and innumerable severe penalties follow failure to make full and accurate returns.

Factories must be kept open, subject to the inspection of federal officials at all times, so that they may inspect not only the premises as to their sanitary and hygienic condition, but that the materials composing butterine shall be pure, clean and free from contamination and adulteration.

The law of 1886 further provided that butterine must be packed in "new wooden" tubs or boxes and that a package once used could not be used for butterine again. A label must be pasted on the side of the package announcing this dictum to the public.

The law imposed a tax of two cents on every pound of butterine produced and sold, which fact is announced by a stamp affixed on the outside of each tub or box of butterine, giving the name of the manufacturer, his location and the number of pounds of butterine the package contained, to which is added a prescribed stencil for the lid of the package, detailing all information contained on the revenue stamp, so that the package is almost entirely surrounded by safeguards against deception.

After this package is registered, stamped and stenciled, under the federal enactment, it is subject to seizure and forfeiture in event of irregularity or fraud.

The wholesale dealer, in turn, is required

to keep a record of his purchases and sales, giving, in detail, the source of his purchase and each individual sale, attesting to his monthly return and forwarding, in duplicate, to the internal revenue officials. A wholesale dealer in oleomargarine is required to pay \$480 per annum. If a retailer in butterine, he must first procure a government license costing \$48 per annum for the sale, which must be conspicuously displayed in his place of business.

Many states enacted separate laws requiring retail dealers to display a card approximately 12x14 inches, bearing the words "Oleomargarine Sold Here."

The retail dealer is further required to stamp upon each paper or package of his sale the advisory legend that it is "oleomargarine," also his name, address and the number of pounds sold.

(To be concluded next week.)

EASTERN DISTRICT BUTCHERS' BALL.

The Eastern District, Brooklyn, Branch of the United Master Butchers of America held their annual masquerade ball on Monday evening at Arion Hall, Arion Place, Brooklyn. This affair is the social event of the Eastern District trade, and is looked forward to as a rare occasion by everyone connected with the Brooklyn trade. The affair on Monday evening more than realized the anticipations both of the committees which had the affair in charge and those who attended. The hall had been artistically prepared for the reception of the guests, and promptly on the hour the maskers, at a signal from Floor Manager Kossman, whirled onto the floor and continued with but slight intermissions to dance until an early hour Tuesday morning. One of the features of the occasion was the entry of the members of the Brooklyn Branch, all attired in hussar uniforms.

Among those present were Theodore Lehmann, president of the branch; Joseph Kossman, vice-president; Fred Rath, treasurer; L. A. Schaefer, financial secretary; Joseph Moser, recording secretary; John Adelman, sergeant-at-arms; August Grimm, president of the New York East Side Branch, and Mrs. Grimm; Louis Lamm, State treasurer, with Mrs. Lamm and family; Chris Grozinger, the well-known Brooklyn provision man, and Mrs. Grozinger; Fred Grozinger and wife, D. Ottenburg, Edward Klessper and wife, Fred Tietjen and wife, H. Crissman, Remy Jahrdoerfer, chairman of the Reception Committee; W. Hoffman and wife, Fred Steinman and wife, Charles Kroth and wife, Joseph and August Wolf, W. Tearney, George Abach and wife, Jos. Klein and wife.

Established 1868

S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Sausage Casings

447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

BECHSTEIN & CO. Importers and Cleaners of

SAUSAGE CASINGS

CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street

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ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY

SAUSAGE CASINGS

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES

131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

JAMES HEDGES CO., Incorporated

ESTABLISHED 1874

Dealers in Importers of

DRESSED HOG ENGLISH SHEEP

BLADDERS CASINGS

4717 Bishop Street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Russian Sheep Casings

EXPORTERS

HABERKORN BROS.

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29

Hamburg, Germany

Importers of All Kinds of

American Sausage Casings

New York Section

It was L. Judas, the old-time Columbus avenue butcher, who recently sold his shop to N. A. Eisler.

General Manager Howard of the S. & S. Company was in the South this week visiting branch houses.

Vice-President and General Manager Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

This is "bob" veal season and the authorities are keeping a close watch on farmers' shipments from the country.

Charles McDonald, manager of the beef department of Swift's East Side market, returned this week from Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 29th averaged 7.97 cents per pound.

J. L. Van Neste, poultry and egg expert of the Conron Bros. Company, is in the West to attend the convention of egg shippers at Des Moines.

Abraham Bloch, of No. 135 West 116th street, formerly a meat dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$1,234; no assets.

President James Allerdice, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, has returned to the West after visiting the company's houses here and in New England.

The meat trade was in the dumps this week and fish dealers were correspondingly happy. The first week of Lent is always an unhappy time for the butcher—unless he sells fish.

The B. & B. Co. has been incorporated to deal in eggs, butter and produce; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, E. H. Nelson and H. P. Jones of this city, and F. W. Mills of Jersey City.

About 300 employees of Richard Webber's

Harlem Packing House had a theater party at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening. The Webber employees are a typical "happy family" and always have a big time on an outing.

P. L. Hughes, New England manager for the Cudahy Packing Company, renewed old acquaintances in New York this week. He established the New York headquarters for the company when it first opened general offices here.

The Grismer Provision Company has been incorporated in Brooklyn by E. F. Grismer, A. McClinchie and J. A. Anderson. Mr. Grismer is a brother of Charles Grismer, the prominent Brooklyn butcher and former director of the New York Butchers' Company.

William Becker, a Bronx butcher, was on the jury which flipped a coin to decide a verdict in a damage suit against the New York City Railway Company. The court fined each jurymen \$50 for contempt and ordered a new trial. No more "heads or tails" goes in the jury room.

DECISION FOR BUTCHERS' COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court last Saturday Justice Leventritt handed down a decision denying the application of a minority of the stockholders of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. for an injunction to prevent the transfer of stock bought by Frederick Joseph from Arthur Bloch, Aaron Buchsbaum, W. G. Wagner, Samuel Bloch and others. This minority claimed there was a "conspiracy" to surrender control of the company to interests inimical to those of the complaining stockholders. The court ruled that there was not the slightest evidence of such conspiracy and dismissed the application.

ROHE & BROS.' EMPLOYEES DANCE.

The twenty-first annual ball of the Rohe & Bros.' Employees' Sick Benefit Society was held at Maennerchor Hall on East 56th street last Saturday evening, and both in point of attendance and in the good time handed

out to everybody it exceeded any of the previous affairs of the society. The only disappointment was the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Albert Theodore Rohe were at Palm Beach, Florida, and were consequently unable to attend. President Trabold of the society received a telegram from them, however, wishing all a good time and stating that Mr. and Mrs. Rohe were with them in spirit. Mr. William Rohe was also out of town, but Messrs. Charles and Oswald Rohe were present and did the honors for the family.

The hall was artistically decorated with greens and silken banners, while an enormous crystal chandelier with myriads of electric lights furnished illumination for the dancers. Directly over the stage was an electric sign, "Rohe and Bros. E. S. B. S.," done in red and white lights. The dancing was started promptly on time and continued until an early hour.

An enjoyable feature of the evening was a dance supper tendered by the Rohe family to the society and their guests, which was served during the intermission. Superintendent Dougherty and President Trabold made a few remarks at the supper tendering the thanks of the society to the Rohe brothers, and especially to Mrs. Albert Rohe, for the aid and counsel given the society.

The officers and members of the committees, who were nearly all present and lent their untiring efforts towards making the affair a success, were: Richard Trabold, president; Karl Köhler, vice-president; Charles C. Busch, secretary; Thomas Webb, assistant secretary; Gus A. Reiser, financial secretary; Charles Meyer, treasurer; John Göller, sergeant-at-arms, and Jacob Fowler, Louis Weick and William Hubing, trustees; Dr. Alfred H. Riedel, official physician.

Floor Managers—Albert Rohe and Oswald Rohe. Floor directors—William Rohe and F. Scharnikow. Floor committee—Chas. Oberbuesing, Paul Karst, George Liedel, Wilhelm Gloss, Nic. Rosa, James Kearney, Jacob Jäger, A. Eppinger, August Ganther, William Lenz, Emil Kaeser, Nic. Noll. Reception committee—Joseph Bressler, John Pfeifferman, Franz Stich, George Gernert, Alex. Halm, Peter Wisel, Casper Lorey, Klement Lang,

CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new BROOK AVENUE MARKET, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 121st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.

John Hopf, Joseph Kleber, Jacob Hans. Arrangements committee—George Amsler, chairman; Emil Rohrmann, secretary; Anton Bopp, treasurer; John Librenz, George Schmitz, Alex. Juhas, Martin Sauer, Philipp Eckert, Michael Feustel.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohe, Ferdinand Emrich, C. Lowry, Emil Keser, George Emsler, Alex. Hahn, George Suder and wife, J. Hertzling and wife, F. Tiefenbroner, C. Reiner, Henry Steiner, ex-President Spitz and wife, Alex. Juhas, George Krasser, Robert Hertel and family, A. N. Cohan, representing Stiefel's slaughtering establishment; Hugh Talbot, cooperage; Albert Ferguson, oils; C. W. Morgan, cooperage; Andrew Neuman, George Hilt and wife; meat inspectors S. Stock, W. L. Hayward, Hugh Shields and William Buchman; H. Loeb and wife, M. Herrell and wife, G. L. Hydrick, Joseph Walls and wife, K. Bushman, Frank Dvorack, F. Prichth, Julius Hertzling, John Vollmann and many others.

WEST SIDE BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

The West Side meat and produce trade attended a beefsteak dinner at Gee's restaurant last Saturday evening which was arranged by John Buckle, formerly in the meat business, but now selling vegetables. Charles E. Barry, local manager for the National Packing Company, was the toastmaster of the evening, and he performed his duties most successfully. The chief event of the night was the presentation to Mr. Barry of a pair of tiger's claws, highly polished and adorned with ribbons. It turned out later that the tiger's claws were a pair of spurs from an ancient barn-yard fowl, which had been sold by Louis Frank in his Eighth avenue shop for "spring chicken." Frank's little daughter Martha fixed them up so neatly that they fooled Barry, who had never visited the jungle, or even the Bronx Zoo.

ARTHUR STERN BAGS THE BIRDS.

Arthur Stern, of Joseph Stern & Son, has just returned from a shooting trip in the South. It is said Mr. Stern had splendid success with his gun and returned with a full bag. He is said to be more of an authority on birds than fish—at least, that is what a certain East Side packer claims. The latter won a bet some time ago from Mr. Stern as the result of a fish discussion. He is now studying up on birds, in the hope of catching the West Sider the second time. The East Side man does not care much if he loses, however, as he would not have to pay the bet anyway—that is, if it should be the same amount as the first.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Adams, G., 217 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Beer, M., 61-63 Columbia; H. Brand.
Becker, W., 165 Attorney; H. Brand.
Coppola, J., 102 Macdougall; F. Lesser.
Castellano, C., 125 Sullivan; H. Brand.
Cordora, S., 430 W. 46th; H. Brand.
Di Gennaro, G., 200 E. 29th; H. Brand.
Diluso, A., 420-22 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Tarfel, H., 238 E. 118th; H. Brand.
Grossman, A., 326 E. 91st; H. Brand.
Gengaro, F., 146 Macdougall; H. Brand.
Golio, F., 540 E. 149th; H. Brand.
Gips, W., 501 W. 133d; H. Brand.
Goldberg, W., 214 E. 102d; H. Brand.

Greenblatt, I., 15 Eldridge; H. Brand.
Inteligato, P., 65 James; H. Brand.
Klein & Rosenfeld, 211 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Klein, M., 522 Brook ave.; J. Levy & Co.
Kaplansky, H., 174 Monroe; H. Brand.
Liebowitz, E., 481 E. 147th; Darling & Co.
Mandel, H., 62 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Mittleman, E., 342 E. 3d; H. Brand.
Potiken, H., 1380 Park ave.; H. Brand.
Reibach, E., 91-3 E. 3d; H. Brand.
Reiss, L., 622 E. 6th; J. Levy & Co.
Rubin, R., 1049 1st ave.; Bressman & Kaplan.
Schwalge, C., 25 St. Nicholas pl.; F. Lesser.
Sechter, W., 76 E. 4th; F. Lesser.
Sack, L., 358 Cherry; H. Brand.
Valentino, F., 2 Spring; H. Brand.
Waller, M., 639 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Warum, M., 177 Essex; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Judas, L., 753 Columbus ave.; N. A. Eisler.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Chalfain, Aaron, 62 Hinsdale; Jos. Rosenberg.
Feinberg, Richard, 149 Amboy; Levy Bros.
Fabik, Benj., 1206 39th; Jos. Rosenberg.
Goldfeather, Max, 115 Hopkins; Jacob Selner.
Geicher, Hymie, 158 Grattan; Levy Bros.
Holzer, Louis, 152 Manjer; Jos. Rosenberg.
Klein, Susie, 2304-2306 Coney Island ave.; Isaac Bernstein.
Lebowitz, Herman, 69 4th ave.; Julius Levy.
Naroo, Israel, 549 Stone ave.; Levy Bros.
Shriman, Ike, 1349 East N. Y. ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Sartowitz, Sam, 637 Stone ave.; Levy Bros.
Trucker, Louis, 443 Stone ave.; J. Levy.
Wilensky, Isidor, 197 Ellery; M. D. B. Co.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Mistretta, Vincenzo, 96 Tillary; Antonio Barcia.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Capuro, M., 870 9th ave.; G. Temperato.
Herbert, J., 108-110 E. 2d; N. Abramovitz.
Halperin, J., 248 Roebling (B'klyn); G. Pocker.
Levitt, M. F., 542 Brook ave.; M. Carlin.
Simon, H., 1617 3d ave.; O. Rein.
Wool, S., 326 Bushwick ave. (B'klyn); M. Zimmermann Co.
Doerner, M., 84-6 2d ave.; B. R. Rosenfeld.
Gergoni, F., 729 Lexington ave.; Levin Bros.
Goldberg, J., 8 Beach; S. Levin.
Gluckstein, S., 140 Delancey; R. Rubel.
Levine, S., 388 Canal; M. E. Wilcock.
Pittinsky, H., 154 Spring; S. Levin.
Rosendorn, E., 249 E. 8d; M. Alperin.

For PACKING HOUSES



MASTIC FLOORS

fully meet the requirements
of the MEAT INSPEC-
TION LAW.

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STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.

944 First National Bank Building
CHICAGO

115 Broadway 1711 Union Bank Bldg. 504 Scarritt St.
NEW YORK PITTSBURG KANSAS CITY

Rosenblatt, H., 24 Delancey; H. Liebman.
Striebel, D., 29 St. Mark's pl.; F. H. Baird.
Trenner, G. L., 509 3d ave.; H. Gutfreund.
Wertheimer, L., 26 St. Mark's pl.; S. Sperling.
Zolty, L., 97 2d ave.; W. G. Stocker.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bernstein, H. B. & A., 609 2d ave.; R. Kossofsky.
Canigio, P. & C. P., 22 Spring; Seelsi, Pontani & Lipira.
Gelwachs, I., 86 Sheriff; Eicenberg & Gelwachs.
Goldstein & Birnbaum, 288 2d; N. Friedlander.
Heller, C., 638 E. 5th; S. Bendit.
Hoffman, H., 357 E. 72d; J. Wohlman.
Penn, M., 236 E. 3d; J. Citron.
Philip, J., 41 E. 101st; Speiner & Hilt.
Stocker, W. G., 97 2d ave.; L. Zolty.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Carillo, Ferdinanda, 269 Elton; Philip Roth.
Fein, Ida, 535 Hopkinson ave.; Philip Gordon.
Jacobson, Louis, 674 Belmont ave.; Rachel Lifshitz.
Plotnitsky, Max, and ano., 840 Gravesend ave.; Michael Cohen.
Bennett, Geo. H., 566 Vanderbilt ave.; Frederick & May Stalle.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Chenkin, Louis & Benjamin, 840 Gravesend ave.; Max Plotnitsky.
Damato, Ralph, 251 Irving ave.; Abraham Berger.
Konweezer, Jacob, 84 Harrison ave.; Sol Gross.
Regensburg, Gustave, 757 Manhattan ave.; Henry Rogge.
Stalle, Fred'k & Mary, 566 Vanderbilt ave.; Geo. H. Bennett.
Winkelman, Rudolph, 377 Marion; Gustave Litke.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 29, 1908: Meat.—Manhattan, 50,946 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,903; Bronx, 125 lbs.; Queens, 615 lbs.; total, 54,589 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,100 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; total, 3,125 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 1,675 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,493 lbs.; total, 4,168 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$3.50@5.80
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.75@5.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.25@6.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.00
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@3.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.10@7.75
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	\$5.10
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$5.30
Pigs.....	5.50@5.60
Rough.....	4.10@4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair native.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice helfers.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair helfers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	7 @ 7 1/4

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Western calves.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @ 12
Western calves, common.....	8 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	2 @ 6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 11 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Sheep, culls.....	@ 10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked Picnics, light.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	11 @ 12
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 @ 11 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	16 @ 17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 11

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs., cut.....	@ 75.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 52.50
Horns, per ton.....	@ 81.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 225.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @ 70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	50 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Calves' livers.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 6c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @ 9

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 64
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ 4
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12	13 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	10 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11 1/4	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Cloves.....	13	16
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .16
No. 2 skins.....	@ .14
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .12
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.45
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.10
Branded skins.....	@ .09
Branded kips.....	@ 1.20
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Ticky skins.....	@ .10
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 1.50
No. 3 skins.....	@ .07

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Young hens, average best.....	17 @ 18
Good to prime.....	15 @ 16
Poor, thin.....	12 @ 14
Western old hens, prime.....	@ 16
Western old toms, prime.....	14 @ 15
Western, old, fair to good.....	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	25 @ 28
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Penn., poorer grades.....	17 @ 20
Spring Chickens—Roasting—	
Philadelphia, fancy.....	10 @ 20
Philadelphia, medium grades.....	10 @ 17
Penn., fancy.....	14 @ 15
Penn., poorer grades.....	13 @ 15
Fowls—	
Western, dry-picked, selected, 13 to box.....	13 1/4 @
Western, dry-picked, fancy, large boxes and bbls.....	@ 13 1/4
Western, dry-picked, poor.....	10 @ 12 1/4
Western, scalded, choice.....	18 1/4 @ 14
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @ 13 1/4

Capon—

Phila., large fancy.....	23 @ 24
Phila., mixed weights.....	20 @ 22
Phila., small and slips.....	17 @ 18
Ohio, selected, 8 lbs. and over each.....	@ 21
Ohio, mixed weights.....	19 @ 20
Indiana, selected large.....	20 @
Indiana, mixed weights.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/4
Ohio & Ind., 6 lbs. and under each.....	17 @ 17 1/4

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	@ 10
Scalded.....	@ 10
Ducks—Western, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Geese—Western, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 3.75
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 3.25
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	2.75 @ 3.00
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	2.00 @ 2.25
White, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 1.75
Mixed, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Dark, per doz.....	@ 1.25
Culls, per doz.....	.50 @ .60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 13
Toms, No. 1.....	@ 19
No. 2.....	@ 12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@ 16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	24 @ 25
Dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. avg. to pair, No. 1, 20.....	@ 23
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Dry-picked, soft-meated, fancy.....	@ 18
Dry-picked, average No. 1.....	@ 16 1/4
Scalded, No. 1.....	@ 15 1/4
Chickens, No. 2.....	@ 12
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	13 1/4 @ 14
No. 2.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Ducks—No. 1.....	@ 16
No. 2.....	@ 12 1/4
Geese—No. 1.....	@ 13
No. 2.....	8 @ 10

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 14
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 15
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 11
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. i. f. New York.....	@ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. e., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 19c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. e., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	— @ —
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. e. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	— @ —
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	8.05 @ 8.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 9.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.55
Muriate potash, 80 p. e., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. e., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. e., less than 2 1/4 p. e. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. e.....	1.16 1/4 @ 1.29
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. e.).....	2.18 1/4 @ 2.37
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	8.50 @ 8.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 26 p. e., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

